TRUE AND ARDENT LOVE
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 135 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-8-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

WE MANUFACTURE FINE WHITE THYMOL B.P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve	Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up-Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,360,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Pekin	Daressalam, East Africa
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Burma.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok. Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 636.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by public auction by order of Seth Ramchandra Deongersidas at his godown at Clive Road, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of the contracting party Seth Onkarji Kastoorchand and the last party Seth Harnandrai Foolchand.

25 Tons Brown Bold Linseed of the contract of May, 1917.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SILVER FOUNTAINS, SILVER VASES, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 9th June, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the owner Mr. Pratapchand Goolabchand.

Two very handsome silver fountains suitable for Palaces and rich drawing halls also several silver vases silver caskets, presentation cups, teapots, carved boxes, inkstand, candle sticks, photo frames, lockets, etc., all originally belonging to a well-known shop in Shaikh Memon Street now closed.

The above goods are on view.

P.S.—The weight of above goods is about 4,000 Tolas.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUTION SALE OF FULL PRESSED BALES OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jamshed Bunder, Colaba, under instructions from Messrs. The Japan Trading Co., Ltd., on account and benefit of the concerned:—

100 Full pressed Bales Nowsari Cotton slightly damaged by water.
49 Full pressed Bales Dholera Cotton slightly damaged by water.
1 Bale Bharooch Cotton slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Gully Godown No. 1 between Godown 167/1 and 168/2 Sassoon Dock opposite the clock, on account of the concerned:—

101 Full pressed Bales of Dholera Cotton slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, OTHERWISE CALLED MORELAND ROAD.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in Suit No. 1190 of 1916 (Mahomedalli Makboolali and another v. Fayazalli Makboolalli and another and under the direction of Mr. Fayazalli Makboolalli, the 1st defendant and executor of the estate of Makboolalli Kalanderalli Inamdar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 9th June at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground (Redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Race Course or Ripon Road, otherwise called Moreland Road within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 6/9 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 133, New No. J/13641, Old Survey No. 277, New Survey No. 14/3534 and in the Books of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4065 (15) and Street No. 232 N and bounded on the East and North by the land and ground of Bora Allibhoy Motabhoy, on the West by the Old Race Course or Ripon Road and on the South by the vacant land belonging to Mulla Kahnbhoy Mulla Abdul Kadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardeshir Homasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors for the Executor at their Office No. 119, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 7th June, 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY HIGH CLASS SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER WHITE ENAMELLED FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH WHITE ENAMELLED FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, rich white enamelled furniture made to order including one complete set of bedroom such as double iron cot of English pattern, dressing washing tables, rich glass door cupboards, tapestry lined chairs, teapoys, mirror and plain plate glass cupboards, of English design, fancy dressing table, marble washing tables Calcutta Pattern cupboard, English silver show case, English revolving bookstand, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman.

The property is on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, THE 11TH JUNE, 1917, AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

Very Rare Opportunity for Rajas, Nawabs and Gentlemen to secure Artistic Articles to Decorate their Halls and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable, Specially Selected Artistic Coloured Marble Italian Statues, Artistic Gilt Hall Figures, Life-Size Coloured Karrara Marble Garden, Entrance and Hall Figures by well known Artists, Very Rich Gold Coffee Set, Real Venetian Glass Gold Gilt Liqueur Set, Venetian Gold Gilt Electric Hall Figures, Artistic Oil Painted Venetian Red Leather Upholstered Cane Furniture, Oil Painted Cane Drawing Room Suite, Rocking Chairs, Centre Tables, English Pier Glass, Rich Tapestry, Wall Panels, Terra-Cotta Figures, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Soundy and Co., next to Messrs. D. R. Pundole and Co., Watch Makers, Church Gate Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for, the convenience of sale), by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Kabuto."

A specially selected consignment comprising very valuable specially selected artistic coloured marble Italian statues, artistic real gilt hall figures with pedestals, Venetian glass real gold gilt vases, flower tubes, bowls, very rich gold gilt coffee set with fancy case, real Venetian glass gold gilt liqueur set with fancy case, life size coloured Karrara Marble Garden, entrance and hall figures by well-known artists, Venetian gold gilt electric hall figures, artistic oil painted Venetian cane furniture, oil painted cane drawing room suite, rocking chairs, centre tables, English pier glass on carved stand, rich tapestry wall panels, terra-cotta figures, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .. .. .. Rs. 39 per annum
Up-country .. .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's oil externally for nervous debility. Iron irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND B. M., Shikarpur, Sind. 8316

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB WAR LOAN LOTTERY TICKETS can be had from Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co., Girgaum Road, Bombay 2. 8357

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN of any age or nationality to aspire to win FREE OF COST one or more of the 75 prizes in WAR LOAN BONDS AND POSTAL CASH CERTIFICATES. Duties extremely simple and pleasant viz., to sit in comfort and view once a week "THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA" the most amusing and amazing of all serials at the OLYMPIA CINEMA, Sandhurst Road—Any night at 7, 8-45 or 10-30 p.m. 8349

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A retired SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR to drill a Gunner ½ hour between 8 and 9 p.m. State terms to "T", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a local Mill. Apply to Box No. 838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8377

WANTED—A CLERK experienced in account keeping and office routine good prospects. Apply to Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8389

WANTED—For a Native State, a qualified VETERINARY ASSISTANT on 40—45, previous experience of controlling stables, etc., necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating other particulars to Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8376

WANTED—At once for the Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy's Indian and foreign offices, energetic English knowing HINDOO YOUTHS. Apply stating age, qualifications, pay desired to ATANK-NIGRAH PHARMACY, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 8382

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE with Science as an ASSISTANT MASTER F. G. A. V. School, Dhundhuka. Apply sharp with testimonials. Pay Rs. 40-2-50 p. m. M. P. LAVINGIA, Chairman, Dhundhuka Municipality.

WANTED—1. A MANAGER to take charge of a big Chemists' firm. Must be experienced in this line and must know book-keeping and compounding as well.

2. A reliable and experienced CANVASSER to push the sale of English drugs and patent medicines, &c. Please apply stating qualifications and salary required to the PROPRIETOR, The Amritsar Pharmacy, Amritsar. 8379

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED—A MANAGING CLERK of experience by a Solicitors' Firm. Apply to Box No. 845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8401

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES for New English Schools, Panchmahals. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL at Godhra. 8403

WANTED.—Temporarily at Dharwar ENGLISH TUTOR trained in the new method for boy of seven. Good salary. Apply to Box No. 846, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8404

WANTED—A NURSE and a GOVERNESS for an Indian Prince's family. Pay according to qualifications with free quarters. Apply stating terms to Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8375

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

WANTED—PENSIONED TELEGRAPHISTS and NON-DEPARTMENTAL SIGNALLERS for temporary employment in Government Telegraph offices of the Bombay Circle. Salary for pensioners according to Civil Service Regulations and for Non-Departmental Signallers from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per day according to qualifications. Apply by letter to the POSTMASTER GENERAL, Traffic Branch, Bombay, stating (a) name (b) address (c) particulars of certificate in Telegraphy (d) place of last employment with reason for leaving the same and (e) name of Telegraph office in which desirous of serving. 8397

WANTED for the 1st King's African Rifles, Nyasaland Protectorate:—
4 ORDERLY ROOM CLERKS, salary Rs. 125, per month each.
4 PAYMASTER'S CLERKS, Salary Rs. 125, per month each.
1 QUARTERMASTER'S CLERK, salary Rs. 90, per month with free rations during war and quarters. All must be intelligent and capable men able to use a Typewriter with accuracy and speed. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:—MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 8402

WANTED for the Printing Department of the Uganda Protectorate, an Indian or Goanese FOREMAN BOOKBINDER, accustomed to strong bookbinding in leather, with a practical knowledge of Gold Blocking (hot and cold process) and embossing in colours. He should have a good knowledge of English and be able to supervise and teach the native staff. Salary Rs. 100 per month rising by yearly increments of Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 per month with free quarters. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 8378

WANTED

WANTED—New or second-hand, 16 Double Roller Gins by Platt Bros. Apply to Box No 844, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8396

WANTED—TWIST RING FRAMES. Apply with full details as to size rings, lift, date and maker to Box No. 834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8368

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—SITUATION as TRAVELLING SALESMAN, CORRESPONDENCE CLERK or PRIVATE SECRETARY. Extensively travelled. Good experience in Government Secretariat. Correspondent to English dailies. Write to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8394

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—COTTON BALING PRESS, complete machinery by Nesmyth Wilson. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., Nagdevi Street. Telephones 2018 and 1928. 8406

A BEAUTIFUL BLACK ARAB HORSE for riding or polo height 14-2. Rupees one thousand. Apply SAKERCHUND DAYABHAI, Chawpaty, Seaface. 8395

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET

TO LET—GODOWNS small and big at at Dalal Street, Fort. Apply to Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA and DIVAN, 109, Medows Street. 8340

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of STATE FOR INDIA has sanctioned the following improved terms for Officers taking Temporary Commissions in the Indian Medical Service:—

(A) For General Service in India or abroad.

(1) While employed in India the same terms as for permanent Lieutenants, namely, Rs. 420 per mensem, or if in officiating medical charge of a regiment, Rs. 450 per mensem. While employed out of India £1-4-0 a day.
(2) Outfit allowance of Rs. 600 on joining.
(3) A gratuity of £60 for each year's service.

(B) For service in India only.

(1) Pay at the rate of Rs. 350 per mensem plus charge allowance when admissible.
(2) Outfit allowance of Rs. 360 on joining.

2. Medical Graduates who are willing to accept a temporary commission on the terms mentioned above are requested to apply immediately to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay stating age, race and qualifications.

By Odrer,
H. E. STANGER-LEATHES,
Major I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the
Surgeon-General with the Gov. of Bombay.
Poona, 5th June 1917. 8398

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY the 14th day of June, 1917, for the supply of 3,000 Nos. S. W. Pipes 6in. by 2ft. of English or Indian manufacture.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 245 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted. If the successful Tenderer pays contract deposit in G. P. notes of 4 per cent. or 3½ per cent. he shall have to pay 15 per cent. or 30 per cent extra.

7. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender and the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate tendered.

8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

9. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By order of Municipal Commissioner.
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 6th June, 1917. 8408

NOTICE.

WANTED—STEAM ROAD ROLLERS, complete any weight upto 10 tons. Government Departments requested to inform the undersigned weight and cost of any available.

Tenders invited from private firms.
ASSTT. COMDG. ROYAL ENGINEER,
Loralai Distt. M.W.S.,
8372 Loralai.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

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Madras G. T.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE of FRAMJI CAWASJI COOPER ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claim upon or against the estate of Mr. FRAMJI CAWASJI COOPER, late a merchant of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 14th day of Novembr 1916, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was on the 2nd day of February, 1917, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RANIBAI BURJORJI BILLIMORIA, the daughter and BURJORJI ARDESHIR BILLIMORIA, the son-in-law of the said deceased the executors named in the Will of the said Framji Cawasji Cooper having effect throughout the whole of British India, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors at their Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, in writing their names, addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 10th day of July, 1917 as after that date the said Ranibai Burjorji Billimoria and Burjorji Ardeshir Billimoria as such executors will proceed to administer the assets of the said deceased in their hands having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

ALL persons owing monies to the estate of the said deceased or possessing any property belonging to the said estate or otherwise liable to the said estate in any way are hereby required to pay such sums and deliver such property to the said executors of the said deceased and to make good to the said executors their liabilities to the said estate.

Dated this 1st day of June 1917.
MATUBHAI JAMEITRAM & MADAN,
8399 Attorneys for the Executors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one RAMZANIBIBI, widow of GULAM RASUL MAHOMED MIYA SHIRGAR, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant Administratrix of the property and credits of the said Gulam Rasul Mahomed Miya Shirgar has contracted to sell to our clients Bai SARABAI, widow of SULLEMAN ABDULLA, Bai MARIAMBAI, wife of ISMAIL HAJI MOOSA and Bai HALIMABAI, widow of CASSUM MAHOMED all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having any claim or demand to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of inheritance, succession gift, mortagage, charge, sale, use, trust, possession, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office situate at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within (14) fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece or parcel of land held on perpetual Fazendari tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kolbhatwadi Street, without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (119 5/9) one hundred and nineteen square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 38 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2502 and Street No. 17 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Mulchand on or towards the West by a public passage on or towards the North formerly by the property of Oodhawjee Ramjee but now of a Parsi gentleman and on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Street aforesaid and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Ramzanibibi, widow of Gulam Rasul Mahomed Miya Shirgar.

Dated this 6th day of June 1917.
NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
8404. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SAFIABAI, daugher of ALLIBHOY HABIBULLA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and all persons having claims upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to us the undersigned in writing at their office at Old Agra Bank Building, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the said property will be completed without regard to any such claims which will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandary land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Narayen Dhuru Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting on the South side of the said Narayen Dhuru Street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and five and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 922(1) and Street No. 3, Narayen Dhuru Street and by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100 and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Hyderally Cassumji but allotted to Salleybhoy Habibulla under the Consent Decree in Suit No. 460 of 1912, dated 20th February, 1913, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ebrahim Abdulaly Muchhala and partly by the property allotted to Heptulla Allibhoy and Esufally Allibhoy under the said Consent Decree on or towards the North by the said Narayen Dhuru Street and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Salleybhoy Habibulla.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1917.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
8400 Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 5.
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
82, Church Gate Street, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA 6-30 8-30 10 p.m.
BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

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WHO'S GUILTY ? by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.
This week a film on the Problem of "INTERFERENCE" in Married Life.
"SOLD OUT"
the whole problem of marital trouble brought on by
INTERFERENCE
is developed for YOU to say in
"WHO'S GUILTY ?"
Each one this series of great film problem-plays asks you
"WHO'S GUILTY ?"

To-night is the Night!
AT THE
ELDORADO
BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMATOGRAPH,
where the best selection of extraordinary Films are exhibited,
Here is another of them.
THE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 2nd
AND WHAT IS IT THIS TIME ?
A MARVEL — A SENSATION — A WONDER
of a new kind of which
A DARING LADY IS THE HEROINE.
They are 2 Complete Series of 5 parts, 6,000 feet each commencing Sat. 2nd June.
SATURDAY 9th JUNE THE DAUGHTER OF DARKNESS 3rd.
Time: 6-45, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

GALA NIGHT!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
THE
GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presents the
PETITE REVUE
"ALL SCOTCH"
"ALL SCOTCH"
"ALL SCOTCH"
A scream from beginning to end
Introducing the
WALTZ CLOG
and the
HIGHLAND FLING
Intercepted by
SELECT VARIETIES
and followed in the 2nd PART by a
2nd COMPLETE CHANGE 2nd
OF THE
BLACK AND WHITE
BLACK AND WHITE
BLACK AND WHITE
MINSTRELS
Introducing
NEW CHORUS, DUETS, TRIO QUARTENE SONGS, DANCES
And
BANJO SOLOS
Entirely New Business
with
ROLLICKING FUN
of
—BRIGHTNESS—
Follow the Crowd to the GAIETY To-night

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the Eminent Stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND
MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.
20 LONDON ARTISTES 20
For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT!
The amusing military comedy
"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO?"
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AS TOMKINS.
Friday 8th, Saturday 9th at 9-30
and Sunday 10th Matinee at 6 p.m.
Marie Corelli's Great Masterpiece
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN"
HALF PRICE MATINEE ON SUNDAY 10TH.
Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. Saturday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 p.m.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 2nd Vad of Jesth, 1973.
Mahomedan: 16th of Shaaban-ul-Muazzum, 1335.
Parsi: 30th of Adar, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.; Sunset: 6 14m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters accepted up to 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 8.

Matriculation Examination Results, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 9.

Parsi Gymkhana, Annual Meeting, Marine Lines, 11 a.m.

Bellary Press Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting Hummum Street, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, June 11.

High Court Reopens.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 12.

B. A. Examination Results, 12-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Comedy Co., "What Did Tomkins Do" at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 6.

498 Extract.—The following extract from Station orders dated 5th June 1917, is republished for information:—

"Bounds, 222. Divisional Area Order No. 714 current is cancelled from the 6th instant and the following substituted:—

The grounds of Government House Ganeshkhind, are closed to all outside traffic from this date.

499 Transfer.—No. 294 Pte. D. N. Nania is transferred from "C" to "B" Company.

500 Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date. No. 210 Cr. Sergt. W. A. Hobson, No. 424 Pte. J. W. Marshall, Medically unfit.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital acknowledges a number of recent donations in aid of the Hospital, which raise the total fund to Rs. 29,08,328.

CRICKET FIXTURES—1917.

NEW MAHARASTRA C. C. DADAR.

June 9th.—The Prince Cricket Club.
June 10th.—The New Friends Union C. C.
June 17th.—New Imperial Cricket Club.
June 24th.—The Telegu Young Cricketers.
July 1st.—Arya Bandhu Cricket Club.
July 8th.—Catholic Institute Cricket Club.
July 14th Matunga Gymkhana.
July 15th.—New Jolly Young Cricketers.
July 21st.—The Presidency Cricket Club.
July 22nd.—Bhandarwada Cricket Club.
July 29th.—Twasta Kasar Cricket Club.
Aug. 12th.—Prabhu Young Cricketers.
Aug. 26th.—The Sixteen Stars Cricket Club.
Sept. 1st.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. B Team.
Sept. 2nd.—The Young Friends' Union.
Sept. 9th.—Parekh Cricket Club.
Sept. 10th.—G. I. P. Ry. B Team.
Sept. 15th.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
Sept. 16th.—Veterinary College Gymkhana.
Sept. 30th.—Bhandari Cricket Club.
Oct. 6th.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
Oct. 13th.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

June 17th.—Telegu Young Cricketers.
June 24th.—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 1st.—Parsee Gymkhana.
July 15th New Hindu C. C.
July 21st.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
July 22nd.—Young Zorastrian C. C.
July 28th.—Elphinstone C. C.
July 29th.—Islam Gymkhana.
Aug. 5th.—Baronet C. C.
Aug. 9th and 10th.—Poona Gymkhana.
Aug. 12th.—Islam Gymkhana (Return).
Aug. 19th.—Baronet C. C. (Return).
Sept. 2nd.—Persian C. Club.
Sept. 8th.—Bombay Gymkhana A Team.
Sept. 23rd.—Gowd Saraswat C. C.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The "Black and White Minstrels" show at the Palace of Varieties proved a success and the management have decided to put a second edition of it on this week. Though it retains its original name the piece has been recast and contains new songs, dances, fun and frolic. The amusement-loving public of Bombay should not miss this opportunity of seeing it. The talented artists of the Gaiety Revue Co. and especially Charlie Jensen are seen to advantage in this piece. In addition to this piece, the new programme which commences to-night at the Gaiety Theatre includes a petit revue entitled, "All Scotch," which has many funny situations. It contains the Clog Dance and the famous Highland Fling. This will be preceded by select vaudevilles and a comic film.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ADULTERATION OF MILK FOR GERMAN CAMP.

PETITION REJECTED.

Pirojshaw Hormasji Lakdawala v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

This was a criminal revision application against the decision of Mr. G. R. Kalyanpurkar, First Class Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum who convicted the applicant under Section 176 of the Cantonment Code of 1912 read with section 109 of the Indian Penal Code for an offence of supplying adulterated milk to the Civil Detention Camp at Belgaum and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default to undergo five days' simple imprisonment.

The facts are that the applicant was a manager of the Victoria Dairy Farm at Belgaum which was supplying milk to the German Camp. On the 10th March 1917, his man took a can to the camp rather late than usual and when the milk was tested by the Lactometer it was found to contain half the quantity of water.

The defence was that the dairy had no cattle of its own. The milk was bought from the milkmen of the town, tested before a military man and then dispatched to the camp On the occasion in question at the time of testing no water was found in the milk at the dairy where the military man was present. The applicant could not explain how the water was smuggled in.

The Cantonment Magistrate disbelieving the defence story convicted the applicant as above. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments rejected the petition.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari appeared for the applicant.

THREAT WITH A LOADED REVOLVER

BUTLER SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Moulabux Karimbux, a Mahomedan butler in the employ of Lt. C. C. Carr, R.G.A., with attempting to shoot Laxmibai, a woman, with his master's loaded revolver.

The full facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

The Magistrate, in convicting and sentencing the accused, said there was no evidence to show that the accused deliberately aimed the pistol at anybody. Very likely it was taken by him to frighten the people. The accused was guilty of a rash and negligent act and the Court sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPORTED BEGGAR'S RETURN.

GIVEN ONE MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, a deported beggar, named Sitaram Bapu, was charged with returning to Bombay in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order. The accused was deported as an undesirable beggar, but he returned to Bombay and changed his name, and began his old trade. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Narayan Vithoba, with kidnapping a minor. The prosecution stated that the accused kidnapped Bhagwandas Ranchoddas from the custody of his father, Ranchoddas, at Surat, and brought him to Bombay on the 30th of May. The father came down to Bombay and found his son in Bazargate Street.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said he brought down the boy to Bombay to make him an actor. The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to two months' hard labour.

AN OPIUM PROSECUTION.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, one Alli Hassan was charged with possessing Rs. 22 worth of opium without a license. The accused was fined Rs. 25, or, in default, was given one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PICKPOCKET SENTENCED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, one Kalia Rama was charged with picking the pockets of one Vaikanthlal and removing currency notes worth Rs. 55. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had a previous conviction.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nine attacks and four deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, the cases being reported as follows:—Maratha Hospital two deaths; Sion two attacks and one death; Tarwadi and Chukla two attacks each; Tardeo one attack and one death; Umarkhadi and Maihm, one attack each. There were four attacks of small pox, but no fatal cases. Cholera was absent as usual. The total mortality from all causes was 99, as compared with 74 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 61 of 1915.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 6th June

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's closing price
June	14.74
June-July	14.57
July-Aug.	14.46
Aug.-Sept.	14 27
Sept.-Oct.	14 05
Oct.-Nov.	13 77
Nov.-Dec.	13.66
Dec.-Jan.	13.60
Jan.-Feb.	13.56
Feb.-Mar.	17.49
Mar.-Jul.	13 38—12
Apl.-May	...
May-June	...
June-July	13.34

A WIDOW'S MISFORTUNE.

CHARGED WITH INFANTICIDE.

PLEADS GUILTY TO THE CHARGE.

LET OFF WITH A FINE OF RS. 100.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate (Mr. H. P. Dastur) at Mazagaon, Deputy Inspector Beldon charged Avdabai, a Hindu widow, and Krishna Manadeo, the first with concealing the birth of a child, and with secretly disposing of the body by burying it in a room in which they lived and the second accused with abetment.

The prosecution stated that Avdabai gave birth to a child about the middle of May; it was born alive. In consequence of some information the Police searched the room and dug up the body, which was in a state of decomposition. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy.

The accused were fined Rs. 100 each in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST EX-POLICE HEAD CONSTABLE.

EXTRADITION WARRANT GRANTED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Patwardhan of the C. I. D. applied for extradition warrant against Shanker Vasudev Pathak, lately a Head Constable in the Bombay Police Force, doing duty as a writer at the Head Police Office, charging him with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 560. It was stated that the amounts of securities received from the Police Ramoshis used to pass through the hands of the accused. The accused disappeared on the 3rd March, and on enquiry Rs. 560 were found to be missing. He could not be traced until last week when he was traced at Shirole in the Kolhapore State and arrested there.

The Magistrate granted an extradition warrant.

A SEA-BATHING TRAGEDY.

WELLKNOWN GUJERATI SCHOLAR DROWNED.

We regret to learn that Mr. Ranjitram Vanabhai, a well-known Gujrati scholar, was drowned at 9 a.m. on Monday the 4th instant while bathing in the sea near Juvem. The deceased was taking a bath in company of his pupil, the son of Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas. The deceased graduated from the Gujerat College at Ahmedabad and was a Fellow of that College. He was for some time private secretary to Prof. T. K. Gajjar and Sir Prabhashanker Pattani. He was a profound scholar of Gujerati and of the history of Gujerat, a sound critic and a prolific writer. He founded the Sahitya Sabha of Ahmedabad and the Sahitya Parishad (Literary Conference) of Gujerat, of which he was a Secretary. We understand an edition of his collected works is in contemplation.

TRAINS DERAILED.

DISLOCATION OF TRAFFIC.

At about half-past seven in the morning yesterday the engine and the first two carriages of the local train to Andheri were derailed on the loop line while being taken to the up-line from the down. In an hour's time the down line was cleared and the traffic continued on it, although on account of only one line having to be used there was a good deal of dislocation of traffic and the trains were very late.

BENGAL JAIL ADMINISTATION.

HELP TO MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The resolution on administration of Bengal Jails during last year published to-day shows that in the early part of 1916 the average daily population was 15,546 as compared with 14,475 in 1915. After August 1916 the figures began to fall off and the total number of admissions during the year was 80,828, that is 973 less than in the previous year. Statistics regarding sickness and mortality are slightly less favourable than those of the previous year, the death-rate being 24.4 as compared with the quinquennial average of 21.

The scheme for converting the Berhampore Jail into a special tuberculosis jail still awaits provision of a new central lunatic asylum for the Presidency, but meanwhile the Inspector-General has arranged to construct a temporary building for the treatment of tuberculosis prisoners from western Bengal and proposes to make similar arrangements in one of the Eastern Bengal jails.

The outturn of jail manufactures was very satisfactory. A large quantity of clothes and bags was supplied to meet the military requirements. The Midnapore Central Jail furnished the Army Department with 79,000 bandages and Dacca 17,242 blankets.

A TAXI TRAGEDY.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest, at the Coroner's Court, on the body of Daji Anandrao, aged 10 years, who was killed by a taxi-car near the Colaba Railway Station on the night of Tuesday. The driver of the taxi, Jehangir N. Chowksey, was present at the enquiry.

Mr. Price William Hartley, manager of a mill at Ahmedabad, stated in his evidence that on Tuesday he drove in taxi No. 5565 with his family from Apollo Hotel to Colaba, which was driven by Jehangir. The driver was told to stop as the car passed the Colaba Railway Station. The car was slowed down and when it was in the centre of the road and travelling at about eight miles an hour, the deceased boy ran in front of it and he could not say what part struck him. When the witness first saw the boy, he seemed to be right in the middle in front of the car. The car travelled twenty to twenty-five yards. Before the witness could pick the boy up he had been picked up by the people and taken to the side of the road. He seemed to be dead. A military ambulance, which was passing, took the boy to the Marine Lines War Hospital and from there to the Police Station.

In reply to the coroner the witness said that they had already passed the Railway station when he told the driver that he wanted to go to the Railway Station. The driver turned the car only when the boy had been knocked down.

"15 MILES PER HOUR."

Mrs. Hartley corroborated the previous evidence and said the car was on the left side of the road towards the centre. She thought the speed of the car, before the driver started to slow down, was fifteen miles per hour. As was proper the driver seemed to slow down when he approached the cross road. The boy came from the right hand side of the road in front of the car as it slowed down. As far as the witness could see, the driver swung to the right to clear the boy, but a portion of the left side of the car struck him and he was knocked down. She felt a bump as if the car had passed over the boy. The driver had applied the brakes when he reached the telegraph post, about 20 yards from the place of collision. When the car stopped, the driver turned it round and returned to where the boy lay.

A LABOURER'S EVIDENCE.

Mahadev Krishna, a labourer, said he was on the footpath and the car was coming somewhat fast. It was then about the middle of the road; the deceased who was running from the right hand side of the road, struck against the car and went underneath it. It travelled about fifty paces after knocking down the boy. As far as the driver was concerned witness thought the accident was unavoidable. The boy dashed out suddenly from a bungalow on the side.

DRIVER TO BE FORMALLY CHARGED.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by the deceased having been knocked down and run over by a taxi-car at Colaba. The jurors were also of the opinion that as the driver was to be formally charged before a magistrate it was not for them to anticipate the decision.

EXCISE REFORM IN BOMBAY.

ENHANCEMENT OF DUTY ON STRONGER SPIRITS SANCTIONED.

A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government yesterday that as a result of their annual survey of rates of still head duty on country spirit Government have ordered, with a view to check consumption, enhancement of duty in a number of places in the Presidency, including the Town and Island of Bombay. In Bombay the rate of duty per gallon of 25 deg. U. P. spirit, which stood at Rs. 5-12-0 has been raised to Rs. 6-8-0, while that on 60deg. U. P. spirit, which stood at Rs. 2-14-0 has been raised to Rs. 3-4-0. In Ahmedabad City, cantonment and five miles around the former, the rate has been raised from Rs. 4-11-0 to Rs. 5-7-0 and the latter from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2-6-0. In Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara (above-ghat), Sholapur, Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar districts, Nasik City towns of Bhusawal and Bassein and Salsette taluka of the Thana district, the former, rate has been raised from Rs. 5-7-0 to Rs. 6-3-0 and the latter from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-12-0. Similar variations have been made in other places also and corresponding alterations have been made in maximum selling prices in most of the cases mentioned.

The Press Note also states that with the object of encouraging the substitution of weak spirit for strong, the duty on the former was reduced in 1914-15 by annas 4 per gallon in areas under the separate-shop system, and in 1916-17 the duty on the latter was raised by 3 annas in each case without altering the maximum selling price. As a further step in the cause of temperance reductions were made in 1915-16 in the strength of liquor permitted to be sold in the Town and Island of Bombay (from 20 deg. U. P. to 25 deg. U. P.) and in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur (from 25 deg. U. P. to 30 deg. U. P.). With effect from 1st April 1917, the highest strength has been reduced from 25 deg. U. P. to 30 deg. U. P. in the districts of East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara (above-ghat), Ratnagiri, Kolaba, and Thana. For the purposes of duty and maximum selling prices the 30 deg. U. P. spirit will be treated as if it were 25 deg. U. P.

Last year the maximum strength of country spirit in Sind was reduced from 10 deg. U. P. to 15 deg. U. P. and the duty previously applicable to the former strength was raised by annas 4 per gallon and prescribed for the latter. The duty on 40 deg. U. P. liquor was also raised by annas 4 per gallon. For the current year further enhancements of annas 12 and annas 8 respectively per gallon of the two strengths have been sanctioned and the rates now stand at Rs. 6 and Rs. 4.

"C. I. D. AND POLITICS."

DELHI CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been asked many times by sympathetic people to give full details of the case of the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School, Delhi, about which your readers have become acquainted through the widely published letters under the heading "C. I. D. and Politics," "Official Campaign against Home Rule in Delhi."

After informing the Chief Commissioner of our intention to open a branch of the Home Rule League in Delhi and soliciting his kindly protection, the branch was formally opened on February 20th, 1917, and I was appointed Honorary Secretary.

No member of the Girls' School Committee, nor any person connected with the school, except myself and my friend Miss Priest, an honorary worker in the school, had anything whatever to do with this Home Rule movement.

Instead of welcoming the Home Rule League as a directly educational and perfectly constitutional movement the Chief Commissioner took a very distorted view of it and lost no time in plainly telling the Honorary Secretary of the Girls' School that the Lady Superintendent must either withdraw from the Home Rule League or from the school. In an interview with the Chief Commissioner, at which the Honorary Secretary and Miss Priest were present, I assured him that the Home Rule League was quite apart from the school and was a perfectly legitimate movement. In reply to all explanations he said that he had no time for argument and that no amount of argument would convince him. He believed the Home Rule movement in the case of persons connected with schools to be distinctly wrong. "In fact," he said, "I consider the whole thing wrong." He was of the opinion that apart from rules and regulations people engaged in education should not take any prominent part in politics. He said he would withdraw his sympathy from the school.

In reply to a question as to whether the withdrawal of sympathy would affect the municipal grant-in-aid, he said "You can interpret that as you like." Later he remarked it was not only a question of opinion but of administration and in this particular case he happened "to hold the handle of the knife."

The Commissioner enquired whether we knew who were the leaders of this movement in Bombay, mentioning "——" and adding that he was surprised we should range ourselves on the side of such disreputable characters. He intimated that such movements were more "dangerous" in the Punjab than elsewhere and in reply to the query "but it is not wrong?" said "It does not matter whether it is right or wrong, that is not the question, it is the opinion I have, you may think me very stupid but that is how it stands." The injustice of making the school suffer for the opinion of individuals was pointed out, but without effect.

The Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School was established in 1904 with two lower primary classes only. I have been the Superintendent since October 1905.

Last year the school was raised to a High School and students are being prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University, some, with the view of joining the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi. There are 350 girls in the school, the Municipal grant-in-aid, including scholarships from Provincial Funds come to about Rs. 420 per mensem. The school was raised to the High Standard at a sacrifice; for, not being affiliated, we received no grant for it so that we were already running at a loss of Rs. 200 per mensem before the stoppage of the grant. We bring out a full report of our work every year—the financial statements being sound and full in every detail. The financial part of the work is in the hands of our very able Honorary Assistant Secretary Lala Jugal Kishore. Amongst our many distinguished visitors I may mention the names of:—

(a) Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore Kt.
(b) His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.
(c) His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jammu and Kashmir.
(d) H. E. the late Lady Hardinge
(e) Maharaj Sir Manindra Chandra Nundy of Kassimbazar (Bengal).
(f) The Hon. Sir Prabha Shankar D. Pattani (Bombay).
(g) The Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru (Allahabad).
(h) The Hon. R. B. Ram Saran Dass C.I.E., (Punjab).
(i) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
(j) Lady O'Moore Creagh.
(k) Lady Maclagan and others.

All these and many others have spoken and written in warm appreciation of our work, and our annual examination reports have always been good. In fact the whole work has shewn a rapid and substantial increase and improvement in all directions.

After our interview with the Chief Commissioner we carried on a passive resistance, but this did not at all suit "the powers that be" and after three weeks the Secretary was given two days to decide my fate.

The Committee were hastily summoned and they decided that it was impossible to dismiss me.

On receipt of this decision the Chief Commissioner promptly stopped the grant and the payment of scholarship money, two months overdue, and when I wrote to the Chief Inspectress of Schools, Delhi, to kindly proceed with our affiliation to the Punjab University she informed me that as we were now an "unrecognised" school she could proceed no further in the matter. The Assistant Secretary wrote to the Chief Commissioner asking him. "On what grounds our grant has been stopped" and why we are 'unrecognised.' The reply was:—

Sir, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 10th May, 1917, and to state that as you are no doubt aware from the communications which have passed between your Hon. Secretary and the Chief Commissioner on the subject, the grant-in-aid has been held in suspense for such period as Miss Gmeiner, the Lady Superintendent of the School, continues to act as Hon. Secretary of, or to take an active part in the management of the "Delhi Branch of the Home Rule League." I have, etc. (Sd.) D. Johnstone, Personal Assistant.

As Recognition depends upon merit according to the Punjab Education Code, why should we be suddenly unrecognised for no failure or mismanagement on the part of the school?

The withdrawal of the grant-in-aid and the payment of scholarship is an act of direct injustice from which over 350 little children are suffering. All girls' schools were given one evening in the week to visit the Delhi Fort Gardens, but no day was allotted to the largest girls' school in Delhi as it is 'unrecognised.' If any wrong is being done which it is not, let the punishment fall directly on me and not on the school.

As for the Home Rule League Reading Room it has been persecuted out of all proportion to its quiet and perfectly constitutional work. The C. I. D. have not been content with crowding the room, but have invariably made it a rule to follow and harass visitors so as to make them discontinue their visits. Their methods have been effective in keeping people away, but they have succeded in waking up Delhi in three months to an extent that our unostentatious Reading Room would scarcely have done in three years. Still as numerous correspondents have pointed out either the Government should pronounce the Home Rule League to be illegal or the C. I. D. should be ordered to stop annoying peaceful and law-abiding citizens.

I would like to remind readers of other provinces that the Bureaucracy in Delhi has held a firmer sway here than in other parts of India, so that the splendid action of the School Committee shines out in greater radiance on account of the murky atmosphere of oppression in which it made its fearless decision. Up to the present none have withdrawn their subscriptions nor has any child left the school in spite of material disadvantages, but there is a large deficiency to be made up and unless practical sympathy in the shape of big donations is speedily shown the school must suffer.—Yours, etc.,

L. GMEINER,
Lady Superintendent.
Delhi, June 3rd, 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BENGAL'S MARCH OVER BOMBAY.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications upto 7 p.m. on 6th June Rs. 28,51,12,615.

Exclusive of important contributions from Native States.—

	Rs.
Bengal ..	..7,84,91,000
Bombay ..	..7,64,59,900
United Provinces	..2,03,35,300
Punjab ..	..1,64,65,800
Burma ..	..1,34,16,200
Madras ..	..1,26,78,100
Minor Administrations	1,22,40,300
Central Provinces ..	50,22,600
Bihar and Orissa ..	33,39,300
Assam	7,77,100
Total Rs.	..23,92,25,600

NATIVE STATES.

Important contributions from Native States:—

	Rs.
Hyderabad	75,00,000
Gwalior	64,21,100
Bahawalpur	40,00,000
Mysore	35,08,400
Baroda	31,57,800
Total Rs. ..	2,45,87,300
Post Office ..	Rs. 2,12,99,715

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 6-6-17 Rs.	Up to Date. Rs.
War Loan	Nil	1,78,700-0
War Bonds ..	7,275-0	5,72,525-0
Cash Certificates ..	18,538-0	10,19,599-4
Total .. Rs.	25,813-0	17,70,824-4

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, June 7, 1917.

WHERE LORD CHELMSFORD HAS FAILED.

These are unquestionably great days, charged with the creative spirit. In the midst of devastation and havoc on a scale of which there is no parallel in history, the minds of men, curiously enough, have not been swamped as they might well have been. The human spirit, on the contrary, is filled with hope, with a sense of new beginnings, and with a passionate desire to clear the *debris* and build anew on the foundations of justice, decency and goodwill. There is a fervent, even if in many cases subconcious, feeling that the unprecedented, and indeed inconceivable sacrifices that have been made shall not have been in vain. If there is one thought and one impression more than another with which the mind of civilized mankind to-day is saturated, it is that. In England, in France, in the United States, in Russia, even among those sections of the German people which are not entirely irreclaimable in a spiritual sense, that is the predominant craving. This righteous sense and spirit of construction are specially noticeable in the entire outlook and activities of the British Empire. The War of Liberation could not have been continued till now,—it could not be sustained for another week,—if it were not for the mighty resolve and the inexhaustible resources of the British Empire. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, are all vibrating with the spirit of sacrifice, and India, too, on the highest and most unquestionable testimony, has played her part worthily and handsomely,—the entire army of her venomous detractors notwithstanding. She is united with the other parts of the Empire in her determination to endure to the last,—and not a day passes without bringing its quota of contribution in a tangible and helpful form,—until civilization is vindicated, honourable peace again made possible, and the threads of progress are picked up again from where they were let go in August, 1914. To the historian of the future these will be fascinating times. Studying the impulses, the hopes and aspirations of these days,—apart altogether from their immeasurable suffering,—he will find much that is inspiring and beautiful and creative in the activities and ambitions of men. The record of the British Empire specially will constitute a brilliant chapter, and in that record will figure the names of her statesmen who rose to the full height of the occasion and guided her destinies along paths of safety and honour, and who brought a large vision and a true intuition to bear upon their momentous responsibilities. And these statesmen will be found to have belonged to every part of the Empire,—a great tribute to the foundations upon which it was built up,—to Canada and Australia, to New Zealand and South Africa. Only one part of the British Empire,—so far as one may judge from present data,—will be found to have been destitute of British statesmanship, and that is India.

We trust, as we also feel sure, that we are not giving way to mere pessimism in advancing that mournful proposition. It is an enormously tragic and ironic circumstance that in these crucial days India apparently is left to her fate. Looking around among those who have been delegated as her rulers it is impossible to discover one with the authentic spark of statesmanship. There is no semblance of vision such as realizes the psychological moment. There is no trace of perception such as meets opportunities which come once in a century with ready response. On the contrary it would almost appear as though the life-currents that have galvanized the rest of the world have passed them by. Had India had a Viceroy to-day adequately gifted, he might have achieved within the five short years of his Viceroyalty what others, in less electric times, would scarcely have been able to accomplish in half a century. He could have verily made of India, did he but have the divine quality of instinctive sympathy, the brightest jewel in the British Crown. He could have converted her teeming millions into the staunchest adherents, the firmest friends of the British Empire. Alas, that at such a time, British statesmanship should be so glaringly absent from the one part of the British Empire where, perhaps, it was most needed. In the moment of limitless opportunity there is no one to take advantage of it, and India lies at the mercy of gilded and exalted mediocrity. Her most passionate sentiments are being thwarted and her most splendid hopes broken,—and this is being done not even of set purpose but through colossal incompetence. At a time when she needed the inspired sympathy and help of a Disraeli, a Ripon or even a Hardinge,—she has been consigned to the custody of Lord Chelmsford whose only messages so far have been those of ill-conceived reprimand and rebuke to the people of this country. He has given no clue to the ideas or principles he stands for,—to the convictions that he has brought to the discharge of his truly great duties. He has been content with the *rôle* of a gramophone of the Secretariat. At a time when India wanted a *human* being for her supreme ruler, one who would be sensitive to human emotions and alive to what Shakspeare called "the immortal longings" that surge up in the human breast, she has been given,—a machine. We say this out of no disrespect, but to describe a great tragedy which it is time was frankly avowed. It was for Lord Chelmsford to have initiated a comprehensive policy in India, conceived and cast on bold and generous lines, which would have been in harmony with the spirit of the times. He has not done so. He has not sounded one note that might have touched the hearts or the imagination of the vast community entrusted to his care and guidance. He has been content to merge his personality in that of the permanent staff, to see with their eyes and to say their words. As a consequence, the people of this country have been thrown to the Michael O'Dwyers and the Pentlands. What a tragedy!

CONTROL OF THE PUBLIC PURSE.

Among the peace-time shibboleths which the war has exploded is the one relating to public expenditure. Whenever, before the war, any large demand, for education, for instance, or for any other measure of social amelioration was made, the usual reply of Government in every country used to be that the nation could not afford it. And when the war broke out, the conclusion to which many reformers rushed was that years would have to pass before the Government could be induced to spare any money for anything but military and naval expenditure. What, however, has been the actual effect of war expenditure? Exactly the opposite. As far as England is concerned, it has been abundantly shown how enormous and almost illimitable are the resources of the country and equally what colossal amounts the Government can spend. People in every belligerent country,—not excluding "poor India,"—have learnt to think in millions. The notion of economy, nourished by many a financier that all public expenditure, whether on good or on bad objects, should be restricted to the utmost extent possible, has now become out of date. As has been well said such old-fashioned economisers have seen thousands of millions blown away and they are still alive.

But all this, of course, does not and ought not to affect the fundamental principle of State finance that, while the growing requirements of the country should be met by an increased national expenditure, not a penny more should be spent than is absolutely essential to meet these requirements. By all means let there be increase,—even colossal increase,—in public expenditure, but let there be no extravagance. That the conduct of a war affords numerous possibilities of waste of public money is well-known. And all those who have given any attention to the subject feel that in spite of improved methods of administration, the waste involved in the present British war expenditure has been on a scale hardly less colossal than the expenditure itself. The Controller and Auditor-General, for instance, not long ago called attention to the unnecessarily high price fixed for rations, the wasteful scale on which food was supplied, the high prices paid for horses, clothing, munitions, food and equipment, to much of which attention was also drawn by scandals in the courts, and generally the unbusinesslike arrangement under which the contract for supplies has been carried out. The multiplication of bureaucracy by Mr. Lloyd George has also brought with it considerable waste of men, and money. More serious than the waste of public money has been the manner in which Parliament has been deprived of its time-honoured and most-prized function of controlling the public purse. Every student of the British constitution knows that the main business of the House of Commons is taxation and finance. In days gone by it was by formulating its claim to the uncontrolled management of national resources that it humbled kings and built up its proud position as the sovereign assembly. During the war, by a silent revolution, that fundamental right has been transferred to the Executive,—which eagerly seized the occasion offered by the war, with the result that the various departments to which uncontrolled expenditure, now amounting to seven millions a day, has been handed over, have themselves begun to acknowledge their inability to restrain extravagance of the wildest character in not a few directions. The stages of this silent revolution are thus concisely recounted by the "Manchester Guardian":

Mr. Asquith abolished the Estimates,—the traditional agency for subjecting the administration and policy of departments to Parliamentary review,—and substituted token votes, a formal figure of £100 or so, instead of the detailed record of the way in which it was proposed to spend the actual hundreds of millions. His next step was to abolish the authority of the Treasury,—the central department which is supposed to preach economy to other departments and check their extravagances,—over the great war spending departments. War Office, Admiralty, Munitions Ministry henceforward became free to spend as much public money as they pleased, how they pleased, with none to say them nay or even to know in detail what they were doing and spending. Mr. Lloyd George completed the process of annihilating Parliamentary control by appointing as Chancellor of the Exchequer, a gentleman who is at the same time Leader of the House of Commons, Deputy Prime Minister, and member of the War Cabinet, and as Financial Secretary to the Treasury another gentleman who is not even a member of Parliament.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the House of Commons should begin to bestir itself to regain its lost power.

Some weeks ago Mr. Godfrey Collins tabled a resolution for the establishment of a Budget Committee of the Commons and his proposal had already secured the backing of over 170 members of all political parties during mail week. The object of the proposal is to create a House of Commons force in favour of economy and to strengthen the hands of every public servant in the Treasury or out of it who is trying to get value for money of the State and to check the extravagance engendered by the policy of loans and the vastness of the amounts raised in that easy way. The proposed Committee would have the power to summon and question ministers and officials as to details of expenditure. It would sit in private and, therefore, would be able to question freely and discuss freely. The report that it would then make to the whole House would be valuable and important. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the advantages that would be gained if the proposal is accepted. Besides the immediate object of restoring control over expenditure by departments and co-ordination between the latter, the Committee would secure another and more general public advantage. The nature of this advantage is thus detailed by the "Manchester Guardian":

It will restore finance and all the problems arising out of it to their proper place in the eye of Parliament and the nation. Just as the duty of economy has been neglected throughout the war, so has the duty of examining resolutely the financial tasks of the present and of the future. When has the Government or Parliament faced boldly and decided deliberately the due relation of taxation and borrowing? They have simply drifted. Our war taxation has been inadequate in quantity, and some of it has been ill-conceived, and our borrowing has been far from skilfully conducted. When has either Cabinet or Parliament cared to inquire how far the rise in prices which is so heavy a burden upon the poor is due to the inflation which has come from our loan policy, or from our unwarranted expansion of the paper currency and from other forms of inflation? Again, when has the balance-sheet of the years of peace been considered, and when has it occurred to our rulers to prepare, now that it is relatively easy, the taxation which will be necessary? All these grave matters have been ignored hitherto. It will be the task of the Budget Committee to lift them out of this neglect.

Again, it has to be remembered that there cannot be a greater danger to the success of the Allies than the dissipation of the resources of Great Britain, who is the banker of all of them except America. The importance of placing some efficient restraint on the national outlay is therefore demonstrated by many and overwhelming considerations. The plea that was good in the early days of the war, that things had to be done so quickly that there was no time to consider cost is, as the "Economist" points out, now outworn. There is, however, no consideration which has more compelling force in favour of the proposed reform than that of restoring that fundamental right of Parliament which has fallen into desuetude, namely, "that control of the public purse which in the past was the instrument for achieving British liberty."

Notes of the Day.

A Significant Omission.

One of the most powerful speeches which the Prime Minster has delivered recently was the one he made at the Guildhall in mail week, on receiving the freedom of the City of London. Reuter, it will be remembered, cabled a fairly long summary of the speech. That summary covered all the subjects on which the Premier spoke—with but one exception. The exception was the reference made by the Premier to India! Towards the close of his speech Mr. Lloyd George said: "I have only two more points, and they will be short. One is about Ireland." The Premier's plea for converting Ireland from "a suspicious, surly, dangerous neighbour to a cheerful and loyal comrade" was almost fully reported by Reuter. Not one word however, war transmitted from his observations on "the other matter." And this is what he said:—

The other matter is India. Germany's greatest disappointment in this war has been India. (Cheers.) She has had many disappointments; she has had no worse than India. She expected sedition, distraction, disaffection, disloyalty; she expected the forces of Britain to be absorbed upon the task of subduing and suppressing. What did she find? Eager, enthusiastic, loyal help to the Empire from India. (Cheers.) I think they are entitled to ask that those loyal myriads should feel not that they were subject races of the Empire, but partner nations. Both these questions require bold statesmanship. Timidity, timorousness, faint-heartedness abhorrent in peace or war, in war is fatal. (Cheers.) Britain, which has faced the problems of war with a courage that has amazed the world, must face the problems of peace in the same great strength.

Who was responsible for this omission? And why?

India's Trade.

The statement of India's foreign trade in April contains some interesting facts. It shows indeed no serious variation from the figures of the corresponding month of last year, the imports being returned at Rs. 10¾ crores, a decline of nearly Rs. 76 lakhs, and the exports of Indian merchandise at Rs. 17 crores, which shows an increase of Rs. 3½ lakhs. The most prominent feature of the export trade during the month was the very large shipments of wheat and tanned cowhides on Government account and an increase of over a crore of rupees in wheat shipments, practically all under Government scheme. In view of the ban on the export of food from England, it is curious to find that the value of oilmen's stores imported is given as Rs. 14 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 19 lakhs in April 1916, and Rs. 12½ lakhs in March last. The value of motor cars and motor cycles imported in April was only about Rs. 3 lakhs less than that in April 1916, the United States, whose share of the imports was over Rs. 10½ lakhs out of a total of 11 1/8 lakhs, practically monopolising the trade.

Indian Government's War Powers.

The fifth edition of "Legislation and orders relating to the war" which is just being issued by the Legislative Department of the Government of India, consists, says the "Pioneer," of on less that 424 pages, exclusive of preface and index. Some idea of the magnitude of the legislative work, which has been performed in connection with the war during the past nine months may be gathered from the fact that the fourth edition issued in September of last year comprised 245 pages, so that 179 pages have been added in that period. In the prefatory note to the first edition which was published in 1914 it was stated that the object of the publication was to bring together in collected form, for purposes of ready reference, papers of importance which were not available except by reference to a complete file of the "Gazette of India." Doubtless the new volume will be a useful one,—for reference,—though even the Allahabad Journal is moved to say that it "shows in a striking manner how widespread are the powers acquired by the Government of India in order that they may not be hampered in co-operating with the Home authorities in regard to the war."

Study of Indian Economics.

The Indian Economic Society was established in Bombay last year in response to the newly-created interest in the industrial and economic development of the country, the need of which has been brought into relief by the war. The object with which the Society was started is to afford facilities for a scientific study of economics with special reference to the special and even peculiar conditions of the country, and with a view to foster a fruitful environment in that behalf. The Society also aimed at the formation and dissemination of correct economic ideas, utilising for the purpose, in a practical manner, all the information already available, and also at devising means for collecting first-hand materials. The first annual report of the Society which has just been published shows that modest but earnest efforts were made to carry out some part, at least, of the programme. The Society has endeavoured to bring together its students and practical business men, by organizing periodical discussions on economic subjects. The very useful purpose which these discussions serve is that they help to popularize subjects which have tended to be a sealed book to many. Another useful activity of the society has been the formation of a decent library of books on economic subjects, which has been largely availed of by the members of the Society and especially by the students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics and students reading for the M.A. examination.

A Useful Enquiry.

Having been invited to submit a memorandum for the consideration of the Holland Commissions, the Society sent round a questionaire to 100 owners or managers of Indian industrial concerns. Unfortunately, only fourteen of these sent replies which are summarised as follows:—

The Match manufacturers complain of the "difficulties and hindrances" in getting wood. The Forest Department does not help them. In the rainy season their difficulties increase hundredfold. Sugar manufacturers suffer for want of permission to make rum as they are unable to utilise their waste and bye-products. Absence of expert advice and excessive railway rates appear to be the general difficulties of the manufacturers except the mill-owners. Such concessions as are allowed, do not materially help the manufacturers, the concessions being mostly for large quanties and long distances. Besides, importing centres like Bombay and Calcutta have better concessions than inland places. Articles required for manufacturing purposes, especially, rectified spirits, should be allowed to come into the country duty-free. Labour is almost wholly unskilled and its supply uncertain. Banking accommodation is very scanty.

The Marathi Class in Economics has been perhaps the most interesting feature of the Society. The class is reported to have met with greater success than was expected.

Altogether the Society has been able to do much useful work during the year, though it would have been able to do much more with greater co-operation from persons interested in the economic development of the country and they ought to be more numerous in Bombay than has so far been the case.

MR. IRWIN'S DISINTERESTEDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In Mr. Irwin's denunciation of Mr. Gandhi's activities in Behar, he does not appear to have made allowance for Mr. Gandhi's version of the incidents, which the alleges to have occurred. What is even stranger however, is Mr. Irwin's seeming reluctance to reveal what was probably the motive that directly induced him to make his passionate appeal in the columns of "The Pioneer." I am sure that the public would be deeply interested if he could be prevailed upon to publish the text of the letters recently addressed to him by Mr. Gandhi, on the question of the alleged treatment of certain ryots by Mr. Irwin, his agents, or his factory, together with Mr. Irwin's replies thereto, if any.

There are possibly not wanting people in Champaran who may think that Mr. Irwin's own enforced absence from the scene might be distinctly advantageous. One never knows. People do have most peculiar views sometimes.—YOURS, etc.

HENRY S. L. POLAK.

6, Hornby Row,
Bombay, June 5.

MARVELLOUS ALLIED NAVAL RAIDS.

BRITISH BOMBARDMENT OF OSTEND.

SPLENDID DESTROYER ACTION.

SERIOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

ITALIAN STAND IN GORIZIA.

ENEMY DEFINITELY REPULSED ON CARSO

POSITIONS CONSIDERABLY ADVANCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 6.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We repulsed the renewed enemy attempts east of Gorizia and on the Vodice. The enemy, after several days' violent artillery firing on the Carso attacked in a mass on Sunday night from Dossofaiti to the sea. The enemy was definitely repulsed after a severe fight.

We advanced our positions near Castagnavizza and Versic and our counter-attacks almost completely regained the positions southward of Jamiano.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

CONFLICTING NEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., June 6.

In connection with the confused and conflicting news from Petrograd, it is important to remember that there is no censorship. Hence all sorts of reports, with which Petrograd is filled and which in the present constantly changing conditions are unsuitable, may be cabled without hindrance.

The reassuring features are M. Kerensky's reception by the armies, his speeches with regard to that and also the fact that the Peasants' Congress has shown itself strongly against separate peace and has overwhelmingly elected men like M. Kerensky to its executive, while the Extremists Gorky and Lenin, polled only a few votes.

KRONSTADT EXTREMISTS THREAT.

On the other hand, news from Kronstadt regarding the economic situation is somewhat disquieting. Kronstadt is filled with extremists and visionaries led by a youthful chemit student named Lavanoff and they threaten to lend sailors at Petrograd and overthrow the Government. The latter, however, is supported by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and is determined not to flinch and is confident of gaining the upper hand.

THREATENED DEMONSTRATION FROM KRONSTADT.

NOT MATERIALISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 5.
Recd. 12-0 midnight, June 6.

The threatened demonstration of sailors from Kronstadt has not materialised. M. Lamanoff, leader at Kronstadt, aims at sub-dividing Russia into innumerable petty units governed by local committees of workmen and soldiers, united loosely by a congress of workmen and soldiers at Petrograd. Lamanoff boasts that Kronstadt is stronger than ever and that many high commands are ably filled by ex-privates, and that if the Germans come they will have a warm reception.

The Minister of Justice, in an interview, said that the Provisional Government would not tolerate independent districts; it was able to coerce Kronstadt, but preferred to declare it a traitor the resolution. He was confident that the reprobation of Russia would bring the extremists to reason.

KURDS BEATEN OFF.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY ROVANSIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 5.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., June 6.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—There has been intense enemy artillery firing in the region of Krevo.

The Kurds, who attempted to attack southward of Erzingan, were beaten off. We have occupied Rovansir, north-west of Kermanshah, the Kurds retreating in the direction of Djevanrud.

CHINESE PROVINCES DECLARE INDEPENDENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, June 5.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 6.

The Military Governors of the majority of the northern and central provinces including Chihli have declared their independence. Movements of troops are reported, but there has been no definite advance towards Peking and it is still thought that there will not be any fighting.

BRITISH BOMBARD OSTEND.

NAVAL BASE AND WORKSHOPS DAMAGED.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT DOVER.

A GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 6.

The Admiralty says:—The Vice-Admiral at Dover reports that early this morning we heavily bombarded the naval base and workshops at Ostend. A large number of rounds was fired with good results. The shore batteries returned the fire. Our bombarding forces suffered no damage.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

Commodore Tyrwhitt also reports that early this morning the light cruisers and destroyers under his command sighted six German destroyers and engaged them at long range in a running fight. Our gunfire sank the German destroyer S20 and severely damaged another. We picked up seven survivors of S20. We had no casualties.

BOMBS ON MANY ENEMY BASES.

FEATS OF BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 7 a.m., June. 6.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes bombed the aerodrome at St Denis Westrem on Sunday night with good results and seaplanes simultaneously attacked the seaplane base at Zeebrugge and bombed the shipping at Bruges.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF LENS AND ARMENTIERES.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS NEAR YPRES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 7 a.m., June. 6.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says that we drove off the raiders south-east of Lens and south of Armentieres and we made successful raids south and east of Ypres.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON SOUCHEZ.

UNIQUE SUCCESS OF GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 6.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—We have made slight progress south of the Souchez river and now hold the electric power station for which fierce fighting took place on Sunday. We have taken seventy-five prisoners to-day.

We made a successful raid south of Ypres.

There has been great aerial activity, our machines bombing day and night with good results. We have brought down twelve German aeroplanes and driven down six others out of control. Five of ours are missing.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES ON THE SOUCHEZ.

GERMANS BEING TERRIBLY SHELLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that prisoners were taken from three regiments in yesterday's counter-attacks south of the Souchez river in which the enemy employed over a division. As they were under concentrated fire of our batteries which had the positions registered to a nicety, their losses must have been very heavy.

The Canadians, who were driven back from the electric power station, suffered from our guns' razing the buildings rendering them shelterless. Nevertheless they fell back slowly, fighting hard. To-day the Germans are being terribly shelled.

FIGHTING NEAR FROIDMONT FARM.

BRILLIANT RESULT OF NIGHT ATTACK.

REPRISAL RAID ON TREVES

GREAT RAIDING ACTIVITY ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

SIX GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 7 a.m., June. 6.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—

A brisk attack during night time restored to us the parts of the trenches in which the enemy gained a footing yesterday north-west of Froidmont Farm.

As reprisal for the enemy bombardment of the open town of Barleduc on May 29th seven of our aeroplanes during the night of June 3rd dropped a ton of bombs on Treves. Our air squadrons also dropped fifteen tons of bombs on the aerodromes at Morhange, Habsheim, Prescati and Sisson severely damaging the sheds and they also bombed several railway stations and munitions depots causing fire and explosions.

Six German aeroplanes have been brought down and seven others forced down damaged in the enemy's own lines.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 6.

Last night's French communiqué reported intermittent artillery actions on the greater part of the front which were especially lively in Belgium, the Hurtebise sector and on the Vauclerc Plateau.

FRENCH NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN MAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 6.

The official returns for May show that there were twelve engagements between the French patrolboats and submarines, fourteen between seaplanes and submarines and three between coast defences and submarines.

BRITISH AERONAUTICS.

EVIDENCE OF RECENT GREAT DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 6.

Experts emphasise that the coordination of aerial attacks on the Belgian coast with naval activity is giving evidence of the utilisation of the great development of aeronautics in operation for which troops would have been used before the war. It was obviously by this means that the enemy destroyers were forced to leave shelter and were promptly engaged by the Tyrwhitt.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S PLUCK.

ENEMY QUICKLY SPOTTED AMD ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 6.

Correspondents in the Essex town describe the air raid as very exciting. Ample warning was given of their approach for British airmen to ascend before the raiders reached the coast. The weather favoured the enemy, who, flying at a great height, sought cover in the clouds, but they were quickly spotted and engaged. For this reason they penetrated only a few miles inland and departed at high speed after dropping their bombs. Their formation was quickly broken up by guns and airmen.

The town in question was crowded with women and children and hundreds of wounded soldiers were being entertained by means of trips in sailing craft. The first intimation to the people was the heavy cannonade by shore batteries, which was regarded as practice firing, but the raiders suddenly appared amid bursting shells. One turned a somersault and dropped into the sea. Instantly motor launches darted to the spot, but found no trace of the aviators.

FRENCH CHAMBER.

TEXT OF VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

M. RIBOT'S STIRRING APPEAL FOR UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 5.
Recd. 12 noon, June 6.

The following is the text of the vote of confidence in Government passed by the Chamber:—

The Chamber of Deputies, the direct expression of sovereignty of the French people, addresses to the Russian democracy and other Allied democracies its greeting. Endorsing the unanimous protest, which in 1871 was made to the National Assembly by the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine, torn from France notwithstanding, it declares that it expects from the war which was imposed upon Europe by the aggression of Imperialist Germany not only liberation of the invaded territories but also the return of Alsace-Lorraine to the Mother Country and the just reparation for the damage. Having no thought of conquest or subjugation of other peoples, it expects the effort of the armies of the Republic and of the Allied armies will permit of the crushing of Prussian militarism and of obtaining durable guarantees for the independence of great and small nations. The Chamber has confidence that the Government will assure these results by co-ordinated military and diplomatic action with the Allies.

"WE SIMPLY WANT WHAT BELONGS TO US."

The text of the vote indicates how far the debate went beyond the question of passes to Stockholm, the refusal of which the Chamber thus emphatically endorsed.

M. Ribot made a stirling appeal for unity. "Let us not be deceived," he said, "by the formulae intended to lead the democrats astray. Let us seek the restitution of our property and the return of the provinces which have never ceased to be French. We simply want what belongs to us. How could universal conscience refuse us reparation for atrocities unparalleled in history? It is not in the name of Government but in name of France that I appeal to you." (Prolonged cheers).

ARTILLERY DUEL IN WYTSOMAETE BEND.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE ON VIOLENCE OF BRITISH FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 6.

Twelve successive German communiqués have emphasised the violent artillery firing in the Wytsomaete Bend. The latter is a region between Messines and Hollebeke, south of Ypres. British raids in the same sector are assumed by the German communiqué to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of artillery fire.

ARTILLERY FIRING AT WYTSCHAETE.

INCREASED FIGHTING ON LA BASSEE CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 5-5 p.m., June 5.

A German communiqué speaks of very violent artillery firing at Wytschaete and increased fighting on La Bassée Canal and both sides of the Scarpe.

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK IN ADRIATIC.

MAJORITY OF CREW SAVED'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 6.

An Austrian official communiqué says, that during the night of 3/4 June an enemy submarine torpedoed and sank one of the Austrian torpedoboats in the northern Adriatic. The majority of the crew were rescued.

ENEMY RAID ON THAMES ESTUARY.

BOMBS DROPPED IN ESSEX AND KENT.

A GERMAN MACHINE BROUGHT DOWN.

TWO KILLED AND 29 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 6.

An aeroplane raid is in progress this evening on the Thames Estuary. Bombs have been dropped in Essex and Kent. One machine is reported to have been brought down.

DETAILS OF THE AIR-RAID ON THAMES.

HOTLY ENGAGED BY BRITISH FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 5.
Recd. 12 noon, June 6.

A coast town correspondent reports that between eight and a dozen Taubes participated in to-night's raid. The hostile craft was hotly engaged by the fire of a certain place and also by the British aviators with the result that the enemy was driven back and at least one was brought down falling in the sea like a rocket. Another was hit. Crowds watched the manoeuvres of the aircraft.

HOW THEY CAME AND RAIDED.

DAMAGES AND CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 6.

It is officially announced that sixteen aeroplanes participated in to-night's raid. They crossed the Essex coast at a quarter past six and dropped bombs in the country districts and small towns of Essex and proceeded to attack the naval establishment on the Medway. They dropped a considerable number of bombs and did a certain amount of damage to house property. The damage to naval and military establishments was negligible. The gunfire engaged and the aircraft pursued the raiders who losing two machines made off to the sea.

The casualties were two persons killed and twenty-nine wounded.

AMERICAN REGISTRATION FIGURES.

AWAITED WITH KEENEST INTEREST AT WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., June 6.

The results of to-day's registration of ten million Americans, from whom the first half million will be selected for military service, are awaited with the keenest interest at Washington. It is felt that the true feeling of America regarding the war will be manifested by this registration. Some hostile demonstrations and even rioting are expected, but Washington officials are confident that the result will be satisfactory.

AMERICANS FOR WAR SERVICE.

OVER 13 MILLION YOUNG MEN REGISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 6.
Recd. 12-0 midnight, June 6.

Over ten million young Americans registered yesterday for war service. All Governors are unanimous in reporting complete quiet during registration.

WAR PRISONERS

TRIBUTE TO FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY

BRITISH MISSION TO AMERICA.

FEATS OF OUR FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 6.

In the House of Commons to-day the Postmaster-General stated that British prisoners in Germany numbered 42,831 compared with 30,710 a year ago and German prisoners in the United Kingdom numbered 58,133 compared with 40,821 last year.

He also stated that since the war, Post Office applications for the war loan exchequer bonds and war savings certificates totalled £191 millions. This had not affected the savings bank deposits which were now £185,400,000 compared with £188,000,500. This was a remarkable tribute to the financial strength of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was more than satisfied with the result of the British Mission to America. (Cheers.) Hitherto the United States had advanced eighty million sterling to Great Britain.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Mr. Bonar Law also stated that the Government completed last week their proposals regarding the Irish Convention and were now waiting for the decision of some parties interested.

Mr. Pemberton Billing suggested reprisals for the raids on Folkestone.

Mr. Bonar Law replied:—Our air forces are constantly bombing many places occupied by the enemy or at least of equal military importance. Zeebrugge alone was raided twenty-four times in April and May and thirty tons of bombs were dropped. The system of giving warning of the approach of raiders is improving. The Government War Office and the Air Board are consulting together regarding the best method of dealing with aeroplane raids.

FIGHTING IN THE AVION REGION.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF A NEST OF MACHINE-GUNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 6.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

A correspondent at the Front explains that Saturday night's attack was made directly westward of Avion and most of the fighting was on the south of the river, although an advanced post was established on the north by early dawn. The British had captured the electric power station, which was a nest of machine guns. It had been considerably blown about by artillery, but remained a formidable fortification when the British drove out the occupants with bombs and bayonets. Further south, the British captured some brick-stacks which had been transformed into a troublesome strong point. It appears clear from the official reports that both points were subsequently relinquished, but doubtless their capacity for mischief had been considerably reduced.

HONOURS LIST.

DOES NOT COVER CIVIL WAR WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 6.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Honours List is exhaustive from the military and political point of view, but does not cover the vast field of civil war work. This is the general criticism upon the list. It is expected that a new civil list will be issued. Sir William Lever gets his Barony for his army canteen work among other things. Sir Edmud Edmund Allenby is made General because of his successful advance on the Ancre and later against the Hindenburg line. Brigadier-Genral Boyce becomes Major-General because of his Supply and Transport work in the offensive. Sir Charles Monro becomes General not only because of his high position in India, but by reason of his successful work in France and the Mediterranean Major-General Furse is knighted as Master-General of Ordnance. Major-General Childs is promoted for his work in the Adjutant-General's branch. Colonel Tarver is promoted for Supply and Transport work at the War Office. Colonel Hymes is given the C. M. G. for service at Khartoum as Military Secretary to the Sirdar.

An extension of the Order of the Bath was expected but like the Order of the Empire it does not appear.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

FINES FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, June 6.

Mr. Alexander Scott, employed as foreman at Tata Electric Works at Sanowli was fined Rs 25 and Mr. A. S. Alexander, a fitter at the same works was fined Rs. 10 for failing to register. Both are Anglo-Indians and were held up before the Assistant Collector, Poona.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

ASKED TO RE-HEAR EARLIER CASES BY G.O.C

CLAIMS OF PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS

The Exemption Tribunal resumed its sittings yesterday in the Town Hall the Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding, with Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lt.-Col. R. B. Low, D.S.O., as members. Capt. S. P. Shepperd represented the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

In beginning the procedings Capt. Shepherd said:

The General Officer Commanding has asked the Exemption Tribunal to rehear some of the earlier cases which it decided. Since they were heard the Tribunal has been informed of the powers vested in the General Officer Commanding to modify the amount of training required of a man and it has also obtained more precise information as to the functions of the Selection Committee, its personnel, and the procedure which it proposes to adopt. In view of these facts the General Officer Commanding believes that the Tribunal may be willing to revise some of its decisions, and in asking them kindly to do that I am directed to suggest that total exemption is never necessary except in cases where men are wholly engaged on Government work, such for example as work under the Munitions Board, and of course in cases of ill health. As regards exemption from general service I am to urge that in the majority of cases the decision may properly be left to the Selection Committee particularly since it is thought that the applicants will not as a rule object to that course. The public may be now have found that the Government have no desire to interfere with trade and commerce. Some applicants for exemption have expressed fears that they might not be able to obtain leave to travel in the pursuit of their business, or that the calls made on their time would seriously impair the efficiency of their undertakings. The General Officer Commanding directs me to state that every endeavour has been made to deal promptly and considerately with all requests of that kind, and he thinks that the absence of complaints may be taken as an indication that the public realise that it is quite possible to render to the State the small amount of service demanded in such a way that private interests are not adversely affected. At the same time it appears necessary to the General Officer Commanding that, if the spirit of the Indian Defence Force Act is to be observed, every man liable for service should gladly comply with the demands made upon him by the law of the State and should as a matter of duty consider first the interests of the Empire.

TOTAL EXEMPTION REFUSED.

Mr. J. Sutherland of Gramphone Company' who was given two months' exemption from general service, asked now for total exemption, as he was the sole European in charge of the office in Bombay. It had been established in the case of their Calcutta office that it was in the national interests that the business should not be shut down. And this decision should here be taken into consideration, urged Mr Little who appeared for Mr. J. Sutherland, when considering the application.

Capt. S. T. Shepherd urged that there was no case for exemption from local service. The President said the Selection Committee were quite competent to deal with the case in such a manner as would not dislocate the business. There were only ninety drills to perform. The Tribunal decided that it was a case for the Selection Committee to decide, and the applicant would get no kind of exemption. Mr. Little said that that would mean depriving his client of the statutory right of laving his case before the Tribunal, as the chairman did not want to hear him at length on the powers of the Selection Committee.

HON. MR. HOGG.

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg was again exempted from general service so long as he was a chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hogg's previous exemption from service had been cancelled hence, this application.

Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite appeared again and said he wanted such exemption from general and local military service, as would enable him to carry on his business.

The Chairman: Is your work of such a nature as could not be carried on by other members of your staff?

Mr. Hibblethwaite: Yes.

The Chairman said he thought the applicant should be granted exemption from general service.

Capt. Shepperd said the applicant might be asked to do local service. The Tribunal gave exemption from general service for six months.

EXEMPTION CANCELLED.

Mr. W. G. Garriock who had been granted exemption from general service, was told by the Chairman that it was not competent for them to pass such an order in his case; it was for the Selection Committee to decide. The exemption was cancelled.

Mr. W. H. Brady appeared on behalf of Mr. Charles P. Higham. The latter was in charge of their electrical department. The applicant was exempted from all military service except such military training as men above 41 years are liable to do.

Mr. A. E. Williamson, Manager of Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., said they were doing a good deal of military work for Mesopotamia, but not for the Munitions Board. They were not doing entirely military work, but they might be taken over by the Munitions Board.

Capt. Shepperd said that in that case Major Hepper would make a representation to the Tribunal. Decision was deferred.

EMPLOYEES OF SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.

Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. applied on behalf of J. G. Adams, L. C. Buss, and A. W. Baker, for total exemption. On a former occasion their case had been left over to be decided by the Selection Committee. The matter was again left to the Selection Committee.

The Tribunal then considered the application for total exemption on behalf of Messrs. S. W. Shepherd, J. P. Ross, B. Stewart and T. Whelpdale, all serving in Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company. The application was made by the Munitions Board. Exemption from military service was given up to 1st July.

TWO PORTUGUESE SUBJECTS.

Mr. C. G. D'Souza asked for exemption as he was a Portuguese subject although he had no objection to do local service. He was exempted from general service and such local service as would compel him to go out of Bombay.

Messrs. Duncan, Stratton and Co. applied on behalf of Mr. Foreshaw for general exemption, which was granted for six months.

Mr. J. M. Cordeiro, formerly in the employ of B. B. and C. I. Railway, and now in the service of the Bombay Gas Company, said that he had sent in his resignation as a volunteer of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, but he had received no reply although he had applied for it twice since March.

Capt. Shepperd said no resignation could come into force after February. The applicant then said he claimed exemption on the ground of his being a Portuguese subject. He wanted total exemption and this was granted.

Mr. J. Hunter of Alcock, Ashdown and Co., asked for exemption. He was given total exemption up to 1st July, when he was to put in a fresh application, as the Munitions Board had applied for exemption in the case of other employees of the same firm.

The Committee then adjourned till tomorrow.

CALCUTTA TRIBUNAL

REVIEW OF WORK,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Figures showing the record of the Calcutta Exemption Tribunal, which recently completed its sittings, are interesting. Apart from Railway and Port Commissioners' employees who were dealt with under special schemes and who numbered something like 3,000, there were 3,547 applications for exemption and the number of total exemptions from all service was 1,351, while 890 men were given partial exemption. The remaining applications numbering 1,306 were refused, struck off, or withdrawn.

CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS TO UNITED KINGDOM.

SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The Government of India desire to make it known that in view of the tonnage situation it has been decided that import and export prohibitions in the United Kingdom will henceforward be applied to goods brought there for transhipment to any port outside the United Kingdom and the British lines have been instructed not to book cargo on through bills of lading for transhipment to any port outside the United Kingdom. In order to encourage neutral steamers to call at United Kingdom ports, goods, of which the import into the United Kingdom is prohibited, if brought there for transhipment in such vessels will not require import licenses and if the goods are of a description of which the export from the United Kingdom has been prohibited special consideration will be given to applications for export licenses

As regards goods brought to the United Kingdom in British or Allied vessels, applications for licenses in respect of such goods proceeding to or from British, Overseas, or Allied countries will be dealt with as favourably as possible In cases where direct shipping facilities are not available, it is desirable that no goods should be despatched for transhipment in the United Kingdom except in neutral vessels until it has been ascertained that transhipment licenses will be granted. Shippers of goods will, therefore, be well advised to utilize direct shipping facilities where such are available. If, however, shipment is only possible by British or Allied steamers and by a route involving transhipment in the United Kingdom, very early application should be made to the Collector of Customs concerned in order to give the Government of India time to ascertain by cable whether transhipment will be permitted. It is essential that all such applications should be accompanied by full details of the consignment, the destination, and the name of the consignee, the vessel by which it is desired to ship, and the name of the firm to be responsible for completing transhipment formalities on arrival of the goods in the United Kingdom.

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES.

NAUTCH PARTIES DISPENSED WITH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 6.

A feature of his Highness the Maharaja's birthday festivities this year was the dispensing with the presence of nautch girls from the programme of the ceremonies connected with birthday. It was a custom for years past to allow members of this profession to be present and to sing at durbars in the palace and to accompany the procession. His Highness was pleased to discontine the custom from this year.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MRS. BESANT'S SCHEME.

We have received the following from Mrs. Besant:—

At the end of last year I discussed the necessity for a step forward towards National Education a goal set up by me since 1896; the Central Hindu College being a step in that direction. I also issued a little pamphlet on "National Colleges," repeating once more the old ideal.

The chief educational want of India is Colleges run on National lines and under National control, Colleges which, like the Central Hindu College at Benares, should be wholly independent of Government while in no sense hostile to it, which should make it their one duty to train up pious, honourable, brave and cultured Indian gentlemen, loyal to their Motherland, to the Crown and to the Empire.

To fulfil this duty, it is absolutely necessary that the boys should grow up, through their school and college life, in an atmosphere of pure and passionate patriotism, full of pride in their country, full of aspiration for her service. The high spirit of the boys must be trained and disciplined but never broken; love and not fear must be the root of their obedience, and trust not terror must characterise their attitude to their teachers. To ensure this the teachers must embrace their noble profession as a vocation rather than as a mere means of livelihood, as a dedication to the Service of the Motherland rather than as a drudgery from which to escape as soon as the hours of study are over. They must frequent the playing fields as well as the class rooms, take part in games as well as in study. They must realise that their work is to train citizens for a free India, not clerks whose value lies in their servility, and whose aim is to become petty tyrants in their turn.

Such a college in each Presidency town and major Province—to be the parent of similar Colleges in the Muffasal—is necessary for the growth and training of the National life. The present generation of lads is splendid material, but is mostly uncared for out of class-hours and unloved by their teachers in the Government and missionary schools; their budding patriotism is treated as sedition, their self-respect as insubordination, their high spirits as rebellion; their National heroes must be worshipped in secret and the National applications of science to industry and portraits which should hang in their classrooms must be hidden away in their boxes. We have to train our boys for freedom, and the very qualities, now repressed, are National assets, to be utilised, not eradicated. We need not fear their high spirits, their daring, their pride, their sensitive dignity; these are the jewels of a Free Nation, though dreaded by the authorities over a subject people. Our boys must be as free in India, as English boys are free in England.

To this end, their bodies must be our special care; study must be subordinate to health. Drill, physical exercises, games fencing, Indian sword-play, the science of self-defence must all form part of our curriculum; Boy Scouts and cadets must be trained. Englishmen say that Indians must be able to defend their country before they are "fit" for Home Rule. Let us begin to teach our boys their future duty, and turn out the sturdy youths, trained and disciplined, ready to form a citizen army.

Needless to say—since it is I who write—that religion and morality based on religion, and character built up by these must be an integral part of our education, Patriotism must be Indian History—before Clive—by National songs and National festivals. Civics must be taught. The Council must outline an Indian Scheme of Education for Indian boys, and, in it, it must be remembered that scientific and technical, commercial and industrial training, are the life blood of National prosperity. Our work will not be to turn out clerks.

While independent of Government aid, our Colleges must excel Government Colleges in efficiency, but it must be true efficiency in Education rather than in educational machinery. A new educational life is spreading over every civilised country except India. Our colleges are to embody that life for India.

When the Madras Government issued its G. O. 559, it seemed necessary to delay no longer in taking practical steps. So I sent the following letter to a number of well-known people:

Theosophical Society,
May 24, 1917.

My dear,—

As the Government Educational Service becomes more and more rigid and the deadening Official pressure which crushes out patriotism and the sense of pride in the country, becomes heavier, those who work for India's freedom within the Empire are faced by a grim alternative. Either they must stand aside, and see the youth of the country divided into two groups; one servile and cringing, useless to the country and fit only to be the servants of the bureaucracy; the other high-spirited and patriotic but desperate, plunging into anarchical violence. The G. O. No. 559 of the Government of Madras deprives the whole school-and-college-going population of the instruction and advice hitherto given to them in political matters by the lectures of leading politicians, cuts them off entirely from the great men of their own country, to be shaped by foreigners, and infuses into their minds doubt and suspicion of their natural leaders.

It is, therefore, necessary to do something to save these unfortunate youths from becoming either slaves or rebels, and the wisest plan seems to be to carry into execution a scheme discussed with friends in the various Provinces for some months past namely, to build up a system of National Education entirely apart from, but not in hostility to, the official system, and to offer as an alternative to the Government and missionary schools, an education which will train Indian students as students in other countries are trained, to look forward to a life honourable to themselves and useful to their country, nourishing in their boyhood and youth a noble ambition to be worthy citizens of a great and powerful Nation.

The whole system must outline a complete scheme of National Education, from the infant to the finished graduate, with the necessary adjuncts of medical inspection, clinics, manual training, workshops, etc. An effort will be made to adopt to Indian use the modern ideas of education, evolving the child's natural faculties, shaping the education to the needs of the child, and the child to an iron system. In view of the special and immediate necessity for industrial progress, special stress will be laid at first on the commercial, trade, and agricultural side of education, with the applications of science to industry and agriculture, but the Arts will not be forgotton, and a broad foundation will be laid on which culture may be built.

Such an education is a crying need in this country, but the Government does nothing to start or encourage it. We need some of the best brains of the country in commerce, manufactures, and applied science, and we propose to establish this education under the control of a Board of National Education, which will frame curricula, appoint examiners, conduct examinations and issue diplomas in the different branches studied in its schools, colleges and workshops. These diplomas will become valuable, if we set up a high standard and maintain it.

It is proposed to teach all subjects in the schools under the Board in the vernacular of the Province, teaching English as a compulsory second language. Religious instruction, according to the pupil's ancestral religion will be given. The curricula will be framed by the Board, and we may be sure that it will place Indian interests in the forefront, and will make India the centre of study, the study of other countries adjuncts instead of primaries.

The consent of the Governing Body of the Theosophical Educational Trust was obtained at its annual meeting last Christmas in Lucknow, to merge its separate existence in the National Board, when it was formed, so that we have a number of schools, one boys' college and one girls' college as a nucleus, which we can reshape to fit our plan, when it is made. It must not be forgotton that a National scheme must include the education of girls, and must be so devised as to fit them to be noble women of the Indian type, devoted wives and wise mothers, and must include the education of teachers and medical women, for those who desire to enter these professions.

At the Madras Provincial Conference at Cuddalore, whence all our Volunteers were driven by the action of the police purporting to be obeying G. O. No. 559, 1917, I invited some of the leading men to join the proposed Board, and they willingly consented. As soon as we have secured the assistance of men from Bengal, Bombay, the U. P. and Behar, we propose to publish the names of the Board; and to incorporate it The Memorandum of Association, with the Rules will be circulated and approved by the members of the Board, before incorporation.

The task is no doubt a great one, and one of difficulty, but I believe it is absolutely necessary for the building up of men of character out of the present generation of youths and I earnestly beg you to cooperate in it, and to give us the help of your counsel and your name. The Board must be one which cannot be ridiculed as unimportant; we have already secured men of weighty names in Madras, and this letter goes to picked men of other Provinces.

If you consent, as I hope you will, will you agree to the nomination of George S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B., (Cantab), as Hon. Registrar of the Board? I think we cannot have a better man both for theoretical knowledge and practical experience.

Sincerely,
Annie Besant.

This has gone out to 74 persons; 41 have already accepted, one has declined, one has promised all possible help and support but has not decided to join the Board; many are away from home and have not yet answered; I am sending out four or five more. I had not intended to publish anything until the list was complete, but the threatening speech of H. E. the Governor of Madras makes it desirable to publish the list as far as it has gone, so that if I am incapacitated, others should go on with the scheme.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

WORK OF HOME INDUSTRIES INSTITUTE CRITICISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 6.

At the Economic Conference interesting non-official speeches followed the reading of the reports of various committees. The work of the conference was commented on and committees were congratulated. Among the speakers was Rev. E. W. Thompson of the Wesleyan Mission, who, while congratulating the Committees on the work, which he said showed improvement over last year's work, severely criticised the working of the Home Industries Institute at Bangalore. He pointed out the various deficiencies and said that after spending nearly Rs. 10,000 in the working of the Institute the work turned out was only to the extent of Rs. 800. He said if that state continued Government would be bankrupt before the people had benefitted in any considerable scale by the work of the Institute. He also pointed out other irregularities about exhibits sent by the Institute to Mysore and Baroda exhibitions. He said he made the remarks so that the scandal of affairs regarding the Bangalore Institute may not be repeated at Mysore, where it was proposed to start another institute. He urged Government to give effect to the recommendations made by the Special Committee regarding the working of the Institute.

Dewan Bahadur J. S. Chakravarti, president of the Education Committee, replied to the remarks of Mr. Thompson and said the Home Industries institute was in its first year of work and naturally there would be defects and deficiencies, which it was hoped would be rectified in the course of time as they gained more experience.

CIVIC IDEALS IN INDIA.

DEWAN OF MYSORE ON SOME NEEDED VIRTUES.

PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

In the course of his inaugural speech at the first Mysore Civic and Social Conference held on the 3rd instant, Sir M. Viswesvarayya, the Dewan, said:—

The civic virtues which the country most needs are a capacity for hard work, business punctuality, the habit to carry on appointed work without supervision, the willingness to subordinate personal interests in some measure to those of the municipal area or the State. We have learnt the virtues of subordination and humility. What we have yet to acquire is capacity for co-operation, for working in harmony in large numbers, and for controlling large bodies of people. This must come with opportunities and by practice.

Another quality which we lack is the spirit of appreciating good work in others. The country is very poor in initative and public spirit, partly because ungenerous criticism keeps away many otherwise willing citizens from the public cause.

These qualities require to be systematically cultivated and encouraged by special instruction in schools, by means of public lectures and by insisting on approved standard practices in all the business transactions of public bodies.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

The caste system, which is responsible for a great many of our diabilities, has left an appreciable portion of the population in a state of permanent degradation. The condition of the people belonging to what is known as the depressed classes is not creditable to the community. It is a long standing evil for which reparation is due to those classes. Their condition can be improved first by placing education within easy reach of these classes, and next, by forming humanitarian associations to wean them from objectionable habits and to place correct ideals of conduct and behaviour before them.

HARMFUL MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Our marriage customs are also a hindrance. Early marriages are responsible for much avoidable mortality among infants every year, and the restriction of marriage within a limited circle can only result in feeble progeny. It should be possible to further popularise marriages between members of allied castes. This will widen the field of choice of suitable partners and help to stop, in some measure, the ruinous practice of demanding dowries. The obstacles in the way of widow marriage, particularly in the case of girl widows, should be gradually removed, and the cruel custom of disfiguring young widows stopped without delay. Another serious evil is the extravagant expenditure incurred on marriage and other obligatory ceremonies.

POSITION OF WOMEN.

Our women require training in modern methods of housekeeping, and in the cultivation of the fine arts such as, music, painting, etc. We keep them too much in the back ground and deprive them of self-reliance, a quality of inestimable value to them in the struggle for existence, especially in the case of those who in later life may chance to lose their male protectors. The social life of the people in a Western sense is so much neglected that a mixed social gathering of men and women is still a rare phenomenon. The poorer classes have more freedom in this respect. If an Englishman's house in his castle, an Indian's house is very often a woman's prison. Under the *purdah* system, we know that, in parts of Northern India, grown-up men and women, even of the same family, rarely meet. I have known a person who confessed he would not have been able to identify his own sister-in-law if he met her, say, at a railway station.

In addition to instruction in house management, a good proportion of our women, belonging to the middle and poorer classes, should be given training in some industrial pursuit appropriate to their condition and capacity. The war has disclosed unsuspected capacities among women, and it would be a great loss not to develop and utilise, to the best advantage, the varied gifts which they possess for the work of the home and the community.

In great many other directions, changes and improvements are needed in our society and it is by constant investigation, and determined effort at the proper time, that we can effect reforms. The idea that time will somehow bring about improvements is a mischievous and suicidal fallacy.

ORGANIZATION FOR FUTURE WORK.

Civic and social progress movements in this country have hitherto been shortlived and ineffectual chiefly owing to absence of business methods, sufficient funds and devoted workers and associates. In order to guard against a repetition of this experience, I would suggest, for your consideration, a few essential precautions to ensure uninterrupted progress of work in the coming years:—

(1) A Central Bureau or Committee should be established at Bangalore or Mysore as the recognised headquarters of the organization.

(2) Local Committees, affiliated to the Central Organization, should be formed to carry out detailed work in each unit area, that is, city, town or taluk.

(3) Funds should be collected for carrying on the work of the central and local organizations (details sould be settled if possible at this Conference).

(4) An accurate printed record should be maintained of the names of the gentlemen interested in civic and social work throughout the State.

(5) An office should be started and an energetic paid Secretary or Joint or Assistant Secretary appointed.

(6) Efficient arrangements should be made for inter-communication and prompt response between each unit area and headquarters.

(7) A detailed programme of work for each year should be drawn up in advance, i.e., before the commencement of the year.

(8) A survey should be made of the existing agencies employed in civic and social work with a view (after examining their utility and financial stability) to coordinate their work with that of the Association.

(9) A record should be maintained of each year's work and of the names of all persons who have contributed to it, in however small a degree.

(10) A vigilance officer or committee should be appointed to watch the progress and bring defects and slackness to notice from time to time.

If the press identifies itself with the ideals and objects of the association and co-operates with the leading public men, it can render much useful aid to the cause of civic and social reform. The local press has already shown sympathy with the movement.

PROGRAMME FOR COMING YEAR.

It requires the patient labour of many years to realise the ideals we have in view. I have discussed our future plan of work with the leading men associated with the movement and, with your permission, I will briefly indicate a tentative programme for the coming year.

Civic Activities.—(1) The formation of Citizen Bodies in the principal towns to induce individual householders to attend to the two primary requisites of house sanitation, *viz.*, the proper disposal of liquid sewage and of solid refuse; and to collectively organise measures for maintaining a whole street or ward, in which they have their abode, clean. (2) Preparation of standard rules of conduct and behaviour for the higher, middle and common classes of people so as to ensure the cultivation of those qualities in which as a nation we are particularly deficient. (3) Town planning and village planning to ensure the orderly development of habited areas and the beautification of villages. (4) Provision of wholesome accommodation in all residential areas to the working classes and the poor generally. (5) Relief of indebtedness among the poorer classes, particularly agriculturists. (6) Reduction of litigation and establishment of arbitration courts.

Social Activities.—(1) Measures for the elevation of the depressed classes. (2) Curtailment of expenses on account of marriages, funnerals, and other religious ceremonies. (3) Preparing public opinion for raising the marriageable age of girls to 14 years, and that of boys till they are able to earn their living. (4) Promoting social intercourse and harmony between the various communities in every grade of the social scale. (5) Promotion of indigenous methods of physical culture and of habits of temperance. (6) Investigations into the question of the necessity or otherwise of further social legislation.

THE WORST CURSE OF THE COUNTRY.

I have only touched the fringe of a vast subject. In the Economic Conference, we have already got an economic framework for the State. This organization will provide what may be termed a civic and social framework. The problem is nothing less than the regulation of the collective energy, the adjustment of the aggregate working power of our population, to the needs of the country.

The worst curse of the country is passivity, slackness, a fatalistic outlook on life. The lesson of ages is that we should attempt to mould circumstances to our own ends. The task is irksome. In any individual attempt we may succeed or we may fail. But the attempt itself is worth making. By learning to make the attempt, we place ourselves under the influence of a great moral impulse. If only we try, it is well within our power to carry out the reforms we have in view, adoption puts no strain on our faith in the true tenets of our religion or the accepted moral standards of the civilised world. We have only to make the attempt with the requisite vigour and earnestness. And to be successful, the attempt should be collective and continuous. Ladies and gentlemen, I will not detain you further. I earnestly hope we are beginning a movement of much future promise. I trust many enthusiastic workers will join your standard and that your association will give a good account of itself in grappling with the great task that lies before it.

THIS YEAR'S HAJ.

SHIPPING SHORTAGE PROVING SERIOUS OBSTACLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The Government of India have been considering the arrangements for the forthcoming pilgrimage to Mecca. The shortage of shipping at Bombay, as elsewhere, is at present a serious obstacle and, as can be foreseen, is likely to remain so if the present conditions continue. Therefore, it will only be possible to arrange this year for a very reduced pilgrim traffic and intending pilgrims are warned that it is probable that the requisite number of ships will not be forthcoming and that in any case they must be prepared for the possibility of considerable delay at Bombay. It is particularly regretted that shortage of shipping should have proved such an obstacle to pilgrimage just at a time when the Government of India are assured that in Hedjaz itself every arrangement has been made by the King of the Hedjaz for the satisfactory performance of the pilgrimage.

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"Advocate of India,"
26th May, 1917.

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THE WEATHER

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The monsoon has given nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Assam, west coast of the Peninsula and Madras Deccan; local rain in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India west with a few falls in the Central Provinces and east Madras coast. The chief amounts are: Diamond Island and Bhamo one and a half inches, Moulmein, Lashio, Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Silchar and Shillong one, Cherrapunji eleven, Dhubri two, Mymensingh one and a half, Mangalore three, Karwar one and a half, Bombay, Marmagoa, Calicut, Cochin, Mercara, Bellary, Masulipatam one, Kurnool one and a half. Disturbance off Waltair continues feeble but that off Bombay is developing.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Gujarat and Hyderabad.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m of 5th June 17.	Total since 1st June 17	June 1st June 5th, 1915	June 1st June 5th, 1916
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	1 12	2 28	2 56	0 00
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0 57	1 00	3 35	0 00
Esplanede [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0 80	1 26	2 7	0 00
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 76	1 68	4 02	0 00
Kemp and Co,, Comballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.624 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	78.4 "
Dew Point	76.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.825 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.2 "
Minimum do.	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,ESE,WSW.
Movement of wind do. do.	1.51 Miles.
Fall of Rain	2.27 Inches.
Total fall during month	2.28 "
Do. do. year	4.84 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th June	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h m	Depth on Still. ft. in	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time h m.	Depth on Still. ft in
	June			June		
Wed	6	m 0 8a	29 5	6	m 5 13	14 8
		11 53a	27 0		6 11a	18 10
Thur	7	0 50a	29 8	7	m 5 55	14 4
					6 55a	18 7
Fri	8	m 0 49	27 2	8	m 6 38	14 6
		1 33a	29 8		7 41a	18 4
Sat.	9	m 1 29	27 0	9	m 7 23	15 2
		2 17a	29 4		8 30a	18 2
Sun.	10	m 2 21	26 8	10	m 8 11	16 2
		3a	28 9		9 24a	18 1
Mon.	11	m 3 19	26 3	11	m 9 4	17 4
		3 52a	28 1		10 26a	17 11
Tues	6	m 4 28	25 10	6	m 10 11	18 8
		4 47a	27 3		11 31a	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 6 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 0m.	" 7h. 14m.
" 7 (Thursday)	" 6h. 0m	" 7h. 14m
" 8 (Friday)	" 6h. 0m	" 7h. 14m
" 9 (Saturday)	" 6h. 0m.	" 7h. 14m
" 10 (Sunday)	" 6h. 0m.	" 7h. 15m
" 11 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 15m.
" 12 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 16m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, 1917 May 31st, 6h. 16-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th 5h. 3-6m a.m.; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m.; Last Quarter 13th 0h. 8-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th June, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.93in. of rain and Indore 0.41in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.34in. of rain and Chanda 0.11in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general: Bombay has had 1.12in., Ratnagiri 0.39in., Mormugao 1.20in. and Karwar 1.56in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.61in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the east Arabian Sea have become more marked and winds show a somewhat cyclonic circulation with a centre off Ratnagiri. The disturbance does not, however, appear to be of much intensity. The monsoon has reached Surat. Rainfall due to it has been nearly general in south Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Central India West and the south Bombay Deccan. A few showers have occurred also in the Central Provinces. The unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal have probably moved northwards; they have determined nearly general rain on the north Coromandel coast and in the Madras Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and some showers in Gujarat and on the north Coromandel coast. A few showers are possible in Kathiawar. A decrease in the rainfall may occur on the west coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
DECCAN [1917]—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (4th June)	93.3	86.6	35	..	0	0
Jask	92.1	81.0	56	..	..	—0.04
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0.51	..
Do. (1st June)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.0	83.8	43	..	0.17	..
Rawalpindi	102.6	68.5	43	..	1.61	+0.52
Lahore	98.2	81.8	60	..	1.07	+0.01
Amritsar	98 4	79.2	59	..	1.07	+0.95
Dehli	98 7	78.3	64	..	0.69	+1.07
	96 2	81.2	64	..	0.03	+0.59
						+0.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.5	82.1	51	..	0	..
Mainpuri	105.6	82.8	39	..	0.53	—0.01
Jhansi	102.8	82.1	55	..	2, 3	+0.34
Cawnpore	99.8	80.9	64	..	..	+2.12
Allahabad					0	
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	113.1	89.4	..	..	0	..
Karachi	89 3	81.4	74	0.02	0	—0.05
Ajmer	102.1	83.6	44	..	0	0
Jaipore	104.5	80.1	45	..	0.02	+0.02
Kotah	105.4	86.6	46	..	0	—0.30
Mount Abu	83 5	72.9	61	..	0	0
					0.03	—0.02
PUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.2	81.1	68	.01	0.11	—0.07
Dwarka	91.0	83.1	81	..	0.06	+0.06
Veraval	85.2	79.8	81	..	0.30	+0.30
Rajkot	100 4	78.8	58	0.23	0.30	—0.12
Bhavnagar Para	89.8	80.6	72	..	0	—0.87
Surat	98.9	4..	86	..	0.94	0
Ahmedabad	103.8	81.7	6.	0	0	+0.08
Deesa	103.4	85.4	58	0.41	0.08	0
Ageruch	102 9	80.0	53		0	+0 64
Indore	101.1	75.1	72	..	0.98	+0.08
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	100.8	79.3	56	0.34	0.11	—0.61
Saugor	104.6	78.8	52	..	0.61	—0.26
Hoshangabad	104.5	75.8	52	..	0	—0.24
Khandwa	106.2	81.8	51	0	0	+0.14
Akola	98.0	75.9	65	..	0	—0.31
Amraoti	99.1	77.8	59	..	0.96	+0.51
Nagpur	96.1	78.7	70	..	0.35	—3.25
Chanda	87.9	76.6	87	..	0.38	+2.20
Raipur	93 3	74.9	68	..	..	..
				0.11	0.27	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	39.2	76.6	87	..	2.61	—0.54
Ratnagiri	89.3	77.1	80	1.12	2.22	—1.78
Marmugao	85 3	76.9	94	0.30	2.04	—1.03
Karwar	84 4	76.0	94	..	..	—2.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.5	78.2	61	1.56	4.43	+0.01
Ahmednagar	96.3	74.5	81	..	0	+0.03
Poona	92.1	72.9	81	0.04	0.97	+1.28
Sholapur	90.8	74.9	77	..	0.78	+4.75
Bijapur	93.6	72.6	72	0.61	2.36	+0.00
Belgaum	84.0	68.4	91	..	5 65	+0.07
Aurangabad	92.9	74.8	63	..	0.87	+1.70
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.9	76.9	69	0.04	1.54	+0.47
Hyderabad	93.6	75.6	86	..	..	..
				3.07	1.91	5.97
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	79.7	73.3	93	0.23	1.22	—1.77
Calicut	79.8	74.3	93	1.10	11.61	+6.95
Cochin	83.7	74.7	87	..	3.83	—1.41
Colombo	84.6	75.6	86	0.8	11.60	+0.31
AREAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					0.76	
Masulipatam	94.3	77.9	85	0.96	1.01	+1.84
Bellary	91.3	72.7	77	0.30	2.20	+0.53
Cuddapah	95.3	77.2	94	0.81	1.21	+2.00
Madras	85.3	70.0	95	0.06	3.40	—0 02
Bangalore	87.3	65.9	92	0.06	0.99	—0.13
Coimbatore	82.0	7.19	85	..	0.10	+0.19
Trichinopoly	89.3	79.7	62	..	0.65	—0.09
Negapatam	92.0	78.6	83		0.12	

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 6th June 1917 was 29 851 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G F Barker, Essex.
Capt P H Burton, Medicals.
Capt R J S Croft, Yorkshires.
Lieut E G Downing, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A F Goldthorpe, East Yorkshires.
Lieut-Colonel W B Grandage, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L J Helliar, Field Artillery.
Lieut S Van der P Hiddings, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B C Johnson, West Ridings.
Lieut E W C Leach, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W Muggeridge, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A Thacker, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A E Thoday, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H Winder, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J G W Wright, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Lieut J W Hodge, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut C A Walton, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut M Allport, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E B D Brunton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G Clayton, West Yorkshires.
Lieut J C Close Brookes, Household Cavalry.
Second-Lieut J H Gale, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut M H Grigg, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A C Hart, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt W F Rudd, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G B Samuels, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J T StC Tisdall, Liverpools.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut F M McCutchan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E G Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A Crawley, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A Hickford, Durhams.
Capt I K Matheson, Seaforths.

DIED.

Major C Ryley, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Capt E J Amoore, Hon Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut W L Anthony, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J C Bailey, Londons.
Lieut L G Barton, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H Bell, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E J Butler, Northumberlands.
Lieut G L Coleman, Londons.
Capt R Collymore, Londons.
Second-Lieut T P Creed, Leicesters.
Lieut G A Cruse, Essex.
Capt B T Dickson, South Lancashires.
Capt R E England, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E Fox, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J F Goaman, Berkshires.
Lieut V S Goodyear, Field Artillery.
Capt T R Groom, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S G Highmoor, Durhams.
Lieut D Houseman, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H G Hunter, Londons.
Second-Lieut B H Johnson, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut W G Lapham, York and Lancasters.
Lieut F W Lewis, Londons.
Second-Lieut E L Miller, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut T Morris, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A Murray, Northumberlands.
Major H R Normand, Garrison Artillery.
Major W Oddie, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E N Perkin, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A L Potts, West Surreys.
Capt H A B Quare, General List.
Second-Lieut W H Ramsbottom, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P A Ranson, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut B Rouse, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F Saxby, West Yorkshires.
Capt N Senior, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W Smith, Sussex.
Lieut W H Spendlove, Field Artillery.
Lieut C A Staite, Londons.
Second-Lieut A R Steven, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J S Stevens, Londons.
Second-Lieut F Stickney, Londons.
Second-Lieut C V Thompson, Londons.
Second-Lieut C Walbank, West Yorkshires.
Lieut G Walker, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A Wiles, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C E Withey, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R L Wood, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F W Banner, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E J Knight, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Capt L F Hepworth, Suffolks.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R N W Upton, East Surreys, should read Second-Lieut R H W Upton, East Surreys.

WOUNDED.

Capt C R Dicknell, Field Artillery, should read Capt C R Dicknell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut L H M Westropp, Devons, should read Lieut L H M Westropp, Devons.

NAVAL CASUALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Engineer-Sub-Lieut Frederick W Wiltshire, Reserve.
Midshipman Victor Vickers, Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW NOT MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Harold M Morris, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Acting Flight-Commander Robin G Mack, R. N.

PRISONER.

Acting Sub-Lieut William M H Hutchings, Reserve.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
WOUNDED (GAS).

Acting Capt Thomas R McCready, Marine Light Infantry.
Sub-Lieut Malcolm R Fraser, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Second-Lieut Alexander Farmer, Marine Light Infantry.

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 5th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	2,000
Mid. Americans	14.91+3
Egyptian F. G. F.	27.00 unchgd
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Holiday.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
June	14.27	
June-July	14.11	
July-Aug	14.01	
Aug.-Sept.	13.82	
Sept.-Oct.	12.64	
Oct.-Nov	13.36	-6
Nov.-Dec.	13.23	
Dec.-Jan.	13.18	
Jan.-Feb.	13.13	
Feb.-Mar.	13.05	
Mar.-Apl.	12.97	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 5th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
June	14.83+50	
June-July	14.68+49	
July-Aug.	14.55	
Aug.-Sept.	14.38	+48
Sept.-Oct.	14.14	
Oct.-Nov.	13.86	+44
Nov.-Dec.	13.74	
Dec.-Jan.	13.69	+45
Jan.-Feb.	13.64	
Feb.-Mar.	13.57+46	
March-April	13.50+47	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool June 5th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	25.95+85
Oct.	22.85+35
Nov.	22.85+35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 6th.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.57	unchgd
" " Fully Good	11.75	
" " Fine	12.60	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	12.27	
" " Fully Good	12.55	
" " Fine	12.70	
" Broach Good	13.94	
" " Fully Good	14.12	+10
" " Fine	14.42	
" Sclnde Good	11.92	
" " Fully Good	12 10	
" " Fine	12.35	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 4th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" " to Continent.. Holiday to-morrow.	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.65
Silver Commercial Bars	75 1/4

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet but Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½ xd.—¼
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67½ xd.—½
Government Securities 3%	57½ xd —½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.18 unchgd

London, June 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of Buyers—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½ ex.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67½ xd.
Government Securities 3%	57½ xd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.18

WAR LOANS.

London, June 4th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87
4½% 1925—1945	£91½ unchgd
5% New	£94½

London, June 5th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87
4½% 1925—1945	£91½
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
White Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9
Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	580
Toria Rapeseed per ton May-June Sellers	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May Seare Buyers	600
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton June Buyers	600

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130
Hard Speiter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-Sept.	19/3
Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept.	19/3
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	19/7
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept.	21/9
do. do, Bombay July-Sept.	20
do. do Karachi July-Sept.	22/1

Tone.—Quiet.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	2/11½

WHEAT.

London, June 5th.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9
Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Nominal	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June sellers	580
Toria Rapeseed per ton May-June Sellers	600
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton June Buyers. Firm	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	19/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	19/6
do. do, Karachi July-Sept.	19/7
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	21/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	22
do. do. Karachi July Sept.	22/1

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Value	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	2/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our commercial correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 6.

The sharp advance advised in the Liverpool closing cable of yesterday, to hand this morning caused a steadier feeling in our market. Fine Broach July opened at Rs. 484, and Good Broach April at Rs. 442. During the day prices gave way owing to liquidation on profit-taking and little demand, and Fine Broach July touched Rs. 472, but recovered a little towards the close. The closing rates were as under. All descriptions shared in the decline. Only a moderate business has been done in Old Crop. New Crop prices are also easier.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton. The fluctuations in contract rates and irregularity of the market made buyers less keen to do business.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July		475
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July		425
Fine M. G. Bengal	July		351
Good M. G. Westerns	June-July		429/30
Good H. G. Westerns	June July		416
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	June-July		438
Good M. G. Compta	June July		438
Good M. G. Miraj	June-July		436

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918,	433
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918..	322

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	July	350/5
Fine M. G. Broach	July	474

NEW CROP.

F. G. M. G. Bengal	January	320/21
Good Broach	April	431

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 6th JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	364	354	344		Ready
M. G. Scinde Punjab	366	356	346		"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		430			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				458	"
M. G. Broach		476	470		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				453	"
M. G. Westerns				443	"
H. G. Westerns				435	"
M. G. Compta				454	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		462	454		

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 6th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	..	321	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)					
Scinde-Punjab (M G)					
Akola Khamg Karanja (M G)					
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)					Ready Cotton three Rupees lower than yesterday.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)					
Yeotmal (M G)					
Nagpore Rampti (M G)					
Wardha H'ghat (M G)					
Broach (M G)	..	..	..	431	1/25th April 18

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. of 5th June:—

Cotton	12,579 bales.
Wheat	56,413 cwts.
Linseed	8,886 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	5,602 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil "
Castorseed	3,750 "
Rice	126,459 "
Myrabollams	106 "
Cottonseed	3,842 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	4,258 "
Jowar	291 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	4,585 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, June 6th —4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 5 0
White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 13 0	7 5 0
" Brown Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 6 0	8 12 0
" Brown Thin	7 12 0	8 2 0
Peelseed White 35.15	42 0 0	8 4 0
" Gujar 75.25	40 0 0	8 0 0
" Gujar 50.60	38 0 0	7 12 0
" Black	36 0 0	7 8 0
Popyseed, White	6 12 0	7 2 0
Groundnuts	40 0 0	8 2 0
Mowrassed	4 4 0	8 8 0
Jawa	31 0 0	4 10 0
Arandis	39 0 0	8 1 0

Forward.	Rs a p
Wheat, Aug.-Sept	6 13 9
Linseed Sept	9 4 0

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 2nd, 3rd and 4th June:—

	Bars	Ounces

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
1 bag gold coins	3,100	U.S.A.
3 boxes rupees	15,000	Siam.

RESTRICTION ON EXPORT OF MYRABOLAMS.

According to a Press Communiqué issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, as him Majesty's Government are in need of all stocks of myrabolans which are not required in India, a notification has been issued extending the prohibition of the export of myrabolans to all destinations save the United Kingdom. In order to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the trade, it has been decided that all existing commitments may be exported under the existing conditions, but that no new business is to be allowed. Exporters should at once file with the Collector of Customs concerned full information of their existing commitments in respect of destinations other than the United Kingdom.

BULLION.

The silver market opened quiet with more sellers than buyers and closed easy.
English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 88-0.
Silver 1 Sett. Ex-duty 87-15.
Silver 2 Sett. Ex-duty 88-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 184¼.
3 Months' Sight Francs Frcs. 190¾.
T. T. on Hongkong Rs. 170.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 261.
T. T. on Japan 161¼.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. small clean pieces 66/8.
3 per cent. small clean pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 75.
Municipal Lond dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan.-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened quiet due to profit-taking but closed quite steady to firm with a good amount of business passing in Cotton Mill shares and other Industrials.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,482/8 to 1,492/8, Madhawjis from 1,682/8 to 1,700, Fazulbhoys from 632/8 to 640, Nagpurs from 2,262/8 to 2,275, Indore Malwas from 382/8 to 387/8, Indian Bleachings were steady at 276¾, Swadeshis at 1,670, Pearls at 475, Currimbhoy at 295, Davids at 430. Colaba at 1,140, Finlay at 285, New Grates at 175, Simplex at 645.

Tata Iron and Steel ordy shares were placed between 242/8 to 248¾, and Defds were quoted at 995. Katni ordys were quoted at 235. Bombay Burmas at 1,010 Bombay Trams at 315.

Shivrajpus were quoted at 38½ and Central rates were as under. All descriptions shared also easier.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 2nd June 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th May 1917..		
G. I. P. Rly.	19,14,000	1,90,82,800
A. D. C. Rly.	50,800	5,50,200
B. K. Rly.	8,200	51,200
C. B. Rly.	8,400	88,300
Total	19,79,400	1,97,69,500
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd June 1916..		
G. I. P. Rly.	18,37,519	1,91,35,873
A. D. C. Rly.	50,671	5,60,243
B. K. Rly.	6,788	58,466
C. B. Rly.	6,419	87,630
Total	19,03,397	1,98,42,232
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+76,481	—53,073
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Rly.	+129	— 10,043
Inc. or Dec. B. K. Rly.	— 588	— 7,286
Inc. or Dec. C. B. Rly.	— 19	— 2,330

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 2nd June 1917..	11,900	1,06,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd June 1916 ..	11,618	1,10,817
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 282	— 4,817

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 2nd June 1917 ..	3,500	31,800
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 2nd June 1916 ..	1,657	20,312
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 1,843	+10,988

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

There was a good deal of inquiry for jute shares to-day and a fair amount of business was put through. Coals were in demand, prices ruling steady. Menkibol rubber was inquired for. The following sales took place:

Coal:—Bengal 775 x. d.; Benakuri 9-12, 10; Bhuskajuri 15-4; Burra Dehmo 12-4; Burrakur 36-4; Equitable (ord) 47-8, 47-12; Jumoni 9, 9-2; Jainty Central 15-12, 16; New Tetturya 14-12; New Kessurgarh 11-14, 12-2; North Damuda 10-8; Nowaghur 25-4, 25-8; Parasea 4-2, 4-4; Phularitar 7-4; Raneegunge 37-4 to 38; Samla Kendra 18, 18-4; Satpukuria 10; Teotulmuri 14-4.

Jute: Alliance (ord) 324 to 332-8; Barnagore (ord) 94; Belvedere (ord) 330; Budge Budge (ord) 526; Clive (ord) 133-8; 131-8, 132; Dalhousie (ord) 290; Delta (ord) 358, 360; Fort Gloster (ord) 417; Fort William (ord) 137; Hooghly (ord) 59, 58-8; 56-12, 57; Howrah (ord) 260 s. l. Kanknarrah (ord) 410, 413; Northbrook (ord) 30, 30-8; Soorah (ord) 135; Standard (ord) 332.

Miscellaneous:—Carew and Co. 95; Howrah Oil 45-8; Mengkibol Rubber 27; Port Shipping 19.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67 to 67-4.

A MODEL CO-OPERATIVE HOUSINF SOCIETY.

PLEA FOR STATE-AID.

The unqualified success which the Saraswat Co-operative Society, Ltd., of this city has met with in its brief existence, has rendered it not only a model to sister communities in Bombay who are suffering from want of proper housing facilities, but also a source of inspiration to workers in the co-operative field outside the city and the Presidency. The rows of handsome blocks of buildings, all built on modern sanitary principles, which have been erected at Gamdevi by the Society for the benefit of the members of the Saraswat community, are a monument to the principle of co-operative housing, the value of which is just beginning to be grasped by educated classes in India. The beginnings of the Saraswat Society two years ago were quite humble and even to-day the financial position of the Society, though entirely sound in itself, is far from what one would have expected of an organisation which has undertaken such ambitious work. It is only the active sympathy and financial help rendered by a few public-spirited persons that has enabled the Society to carry out its programme satisfactorily. From the report of the Society for the year ended 31st March last, we find that the membership rose from 111 to 132, the subscribed share capital from Rs. 16,640 to Rs. 35,460 and the paid-up share capital from Rs. 14,685 to Rs. 33,007-8-0. The deposits amounted to Rs. 21,936, of which non-members contributed Rs. 14,206. The net profits realised amounted to Rs. 1,496-14-3, of which Rs. 400 have been carried to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,081-13-10 have been utilised in paying a dividend of 5 per cent. and Rs. 15-0-5 have been carried forward.

THE HOUSING SCHEME.

It is, however, to the housing scheme that we ought to turn for a full measure of appreciation of the success of the Society. The Society has now three buildings of six four-roomed tenements each, which were occupied on 1st January 1916 and two buildings of 12 three-roomed tenements each, which were occupied on 1st February 1917. The tenements are thus 42 in all and accommodate, we are told, nearly a seventh of the total Kanara Saraswat population in Bombay. In view of the comparatively favourable scale of rents and other obvious advantages not obtainable elsewhere, the tenements, says the report, are very much in requisition among members of the community, but the shortage of funds and the rise in prices everywhere are threatening to make further building operations extremely difficult. Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Chairman of the Society, at the annual meeting held on Sunday last, emphasised the seriousness of the situation and earnestly appealed to Government and public-spirited citizens to come to the aid of the Society with help similar to that offered by Sir P. D. Pattani, that is, advance of funds at low rates of interest or purchase of loan stock bonds of the Society, which carry 5 per cent. interest. We hope help will be forthcoming to enable the Society to proceed on its career of usefulness.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

GRAIN COMPENSATION TO LOW-PAID EXPLOYEES.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding in the absence of Mr. M. Nisim.

The committee considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner to pay grain compensation allowance to low-paid Municipal employees. It was proposed to give Rs. 1-8 per month to those who were drawing Rs. 16 and under and Rs. 3-8 to those who were getting Rs. 17 to Rs. 31 per month. The allowance was to take effect from 1st January 1917, and it was estimated to cost Rs. 2,51,496. A subcommittee was appointed to consider the proposal.

The Committee also considered a letter from the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade suggesting the transference of the functions of the present Colaba Board of Health to the Municipality. In his letter, forwarding the proposal, the Commissioner stated that Colaba formed part of the Bombay Municipal area and the rights and duties of the Municipality and the Municipal taxes were the same in that area as in any other part of the city. The present staff of the Board performed some of the duties performed by the Municipal staff. Their other work, sweeping of private gardens and open spaces, if done by the Municipality, could be charged for separately. The Board was entitled to ask the Municipality to undertake the conservancy work, as in other parts of the city, on payment, and the Commissioner thought the Board of Health's request should be granted. The annual extra expenditure for this purpose would be about Rs. 12,000. The Commissioner anticipated an increased income from halalkhore tax of about Rs. 1,803 per annum for the work done by the Municipality, and there would be a saving of Rs. 463 per year, as the Municipality will discontinue the payment of this sum to the Board of Health for the conservancy of the Colaba area. In view of their assuming a liability for an expenditure of Rs. 12,000 per year, the Commissioner asked the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation.

The consideration of the item was postponed to next meeting.

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Miss JEAN SOTHERN as the Charming Myra Maynard.

Next Tuesday Another Chapter of "The Mysteries of Myra" and New Pictures.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Myra Maynard, a beautiful heiress, is persued by a band of criminals, known as the Black Order, under the direction of a strange mystic, whose object is to kill the girl by occult means, in order that the legacy of her father, a secret member of the Devil Worshippers, may fall to the evil order. Arthur Varney, a wealthy club man, is the favored suitor of the girl; in reality he is the tool of the High Master of the Black Order and secretly assists in the evil plot. Dr. Payson Alden, a brilliant young physician, has given up his practice to devote his time to studies in the occult, in spiritualism, hypnotism, and the mysteries of the unseen. He discovers the conspiracy against the girl, and saves her from committing suicide while in a sommambulistic trance. Thwarted, the Devil Worshippers attempt to murder the girl by means of a poisonpowder concealed in the blossom of a strange plant. Alden persuades Myra to allow him to keep the plant in his room over night. The art of crystal gazing enables Myra to save the doctor from death by asphyxiation. The Devil Worshippers embark on a new and sinister campaign with the unsuspected Varney as the go-between. By means of a scientifically constructed hypnotizing machine, Alden releases the astral body of Myra, which goes in search of her persecutors. The Grand Master is informed of this, and in a terrific mental struggle for the control of Myra's spirit. Alden is all but defeated by the Master. Alden determines to break into the Order and put an end to the nefarious work. He is captured and nearly loses his life, escaping in time to again rescue Myra. Dr. Alden now attempts a second time to raid the Order. Myra is greatly troubled as to his safe return, and sends her astral body in search of him. The Grand Master hypnotizes himself, and in the mental fight which follows, Myra awakes with the spirit of the Grand Master, while the Master now possesses the innocent soul of the girl.

EPISODE SIX.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE SURPRISING MYRA.

It was a changed girl who greeted Mrs. Maynard the next morning at breakfast. Instead of the usual good morning kiss from the rosebud mouth, the tender caress of the gentle arms about her mother's shoulders, a cynical smile appeared which disturbed Mrs. Maynard more than she was willing to admit.

"How do you feel, dear?" was her question. "Yesterday was a terrible day, Myra, and I do hope that you are feeling stronger now."

"I never felt finer in my life. Where's the food?"

The girl looked at her mother to see a look of bewilderment on her face. This was not her usual manner of talking. As Willis, the butler, entered the dining room he seemed to sense something unusual.

"Hurry up there, you fool," was Myra's next remark. "I'm hungry as a wolf."

"Yes—yes, Miss!" and Willis stepped forward with forced alacrity. He awkwardly dropped a roll from his tray. The sharp blue eyes missed nothing.

"Stupid idiot! What sort of a hash house did you learn your trade in?" cried the girl.

"Why, Myra, dear, I never heard you talk like that before," objected the astounded Mrs. Maynard. "You must have passed a dreadful night, but that should not alter your politeness".

The big eyes narrowed as with sudden realization.

"I'm so sorry, dear mother. I did not mean to be irritable. I have, indeed, been unhappy all night. That stupid Dr. Alden is getting on my nerves, I presume. I certainly want him to stay away from the house from now on. If he telephones or tries to call just tell him that I am not at home to him."

Myra began to eat with a startling eagerness. Her mother was surprised, then pleased; for the girl was usually a very light eater.

"Well, you are a naughty girl," she said, when the servant had gone to the kitchen for the next course, "but you must control your nerves. I am going shopping to-day, and I wish that you would take a complete rest."

Myra looked up thoughtfully.

"Yes, dear. A good idea. I may go down-town later myself. And by the way, where did I leave my bankbooks? I am so forgetful nowadays."

"Why, in the library table drawer, of course. Really my dear, I do not understand you this morning."

The meal was completed in silence. Myra seemed busy with her own thoughts, until the telephone bell tinkled from the adjacent library.

The butler hurried out of the room and returned with a queer expression on his usually placid face. Myra did not overlook it.

"A gentleman wants to speak to you, Mrs. Maynard. He says it is very important and that he insists on your answering the telephone at once, ma'am."

"Who, was talking?" insisted the girl.

"I don't know, Miss!" faltered the servant.

Mrs. Maynard walked into the other room, as Myra directed a malevolent glance at the unfortunate Willis.

"You are a liar!" was her surprising words, and Willis beat a decorous retreat.

Mrs. Maynard took up the instrument, apprehensively. Then she showed greater surprise.

"Why, it is Dr. Alden! Willis said that he didn't recognize your voice; that's strange—he certainly should by this time."

She looked askance at Myra, whose face was wreathed in smiles for the instant, only to change to a scowl as her mother turned toward the telephone again.

The words of the physician, over the wire, caused further bewilderment to the good lady.

"Mrs. Maynard, don't talk for a minute. Don't say a thing at that end of the phone until you get my warning. That is not your daughter! Listen, now—there has been a great psychic crime committed! It is the spirit of a strange and wicked man, which looks at you out of Myra's eyes. Beware!"

Mrs. Maynard sniffed

"Doctor Alden, I believe you are losing your senses. You speak ridiculously, I believe you are crazy and I do not wish to talk with you any more. Goodbye!"

And she hung up the receiver with a jerk.

"More of Alden's foolishness?" asked Myra, eagerly.

"Yes, but I don't believe it." replied her mother, with vague uncertainty in her voice. She rose to leave the room.

"What did he say, dear? There's no reason why you shouldn't tell me," persuaded the girl

"Nothing important, Myra. Nothing worth bothering you about; you have had your ears filled with enough of this nonsense already." Her mother walked out, leaving the girl standing with clenched hands and a demoniac expression of rage on her smooth oval features.

"Well, it is time to get busy at once, or that fool will spoil everything", muttered the girl as she turned toward the library table.

It took but an instant to bring forth the bankbooks which were within. She lifted up the first—it was her mother's. She tossed this aside with a look of regret. The next one was in the name of Myra Maynard—it showed a big balance of credit.

She hurried around the table to the telephone and in another moment was talking to the bookeeper at the bank.

"How does my account stand, please? This is Myra Maynard speaking."

"Oh yes, I recognize your voice, Miss Maynard. A pleasant day, isn't it? Well, just a minute and I'll look it up, to see how your checks are coming in."

There was a silence, after which the agreeable voice of the bank attendant came back over the wire.

"Miss Maynard, your bank balance to date is just $2,500—is there anything more I can do for you?"

"Not now, thank you. Goodbye," and the girl hung up the receiver.

She turned to the drawer again, rummaging about until she found the check-book. She drew out one of the blanks, and another search brought forth some canceled checks. She filled out the blank for the sum of $2,500, payable to "Cash," and then after a moment's hesitation, began to copy her own signature from the bottom of an older check.

Just as this was laboriously completed and blotted, Myra's pet dog came racing into the room with wagging tail. As the animal came near her he suddenly stopped The hair rose stiffly on his neck, and he began to growl, as he retreated toward the door.

"Come here," called the girl, nervously.

But the dog began to bark furiously, showing his white teeth menacingly. Myra's hand went to a book, as a weapon, just as Willis rushed into the room.

"I don't think he likes you any more, Miss Myra." observed the servant, catching the animal by his collar.

"Well, there's no love lost then, for I don't like dogs," was the surprising response. "Take him out of the room, and keep him out!"

CHAPTER XXX.

THE BETROTHAL.

As she entered her boudoir her favourite cat arose from the seat of the armchair by the window, where it has been sunning itself. It's black back was arched and it began to spit. The girl approached it with a hand outstretched to caress it, but the animal sprang wildly out of the chair, scuttling through the door to the corridor!

Myra Maynard laughed, as she turned toward her dresser and began to rummage through the drawers for a jewel box. There was a strange look of greedy joy on her face as she slipped the dinner rings on her fingers, placed a bracelet, set with diamonds, on her slim wrist, and pinned on two brooches. A sparkling lavalliere was slipped about her neck, and two pendants were put in the pocket of her heavy street coat.

The girl lifted her handbag, opened it with clumsy fingers and placed a jewelled watch inside, as well as the folded check. Then she awkwardly donned the coat, man fashion, buttoning it the wrong way!

Her hat was the next difficulty. This she put on at several angles, after apparently giving up hope about the identity of front or back!

While she was thus engaged, the door-bell rang. Dr. Payson Alden, alighting from a taxicab, had rushed into the vestibule breathlessly.

"Mrs. Maynard. I must speak to you at once," he cried.

"Doctor, you offend me with your remarks," began Myra's mother, but the physician stopped her impetuously.

"But, I must tell you. In Heaven's name, believe me! Myra's spirit is gone, and in its place——"

"That is ridiculous. We have had enough of this buffoonery," declared Mrs. Maynard in disgust. "I must ask you to leave, Dr. Alden."

Unseen by Alden, Myra had slipped down the broad stairway, to eavesdrop outside the door Her face was twisted in an ugly, unfamiliar snarl, while her hands clenched in rage.

Before the doctor could continue, another visitor rang the doorbell. It was Arthur Varney!

Debonnair, suave and self-confident as usual, he stepped into the vestibule with a look of well-bred surprise at the evident perturbation of the physician.

"Why, good morning, everyone! Nothing wrong, I trust," he began.

"Step into the music room, Arthur, I am bidding goodbye to Dr. Alden," said Mrs. Maynard. The physician waited until his rival had passed out of ear-shot. He did not see the surprise on Varney's face as he found the girl listening on the other side of the closed door. She shut it hastily and bade him join her eavesdropping-

"I beg of you to believe me, Mrs Maynard," the doctor continued, "I have tried so hard to save her, as you know"

"Good morning, Doctor Alden! was the cold response.

"Oh, you are her mother. Won't you help me? Mrs. Maynard. I—I—love her!"

The door of the music room opened, and Myra Maynard emerged, leading Varney by the arm.

Alden looked at her as though he were seeing a ghost. As he drew back in alarm. Myra spoke:

"Mother, Arthur and I are engaged to be married!"

Even Varney showed his surprise, as he looked into the girl's eyes, and then at the other two. Mrs Maynard clasped her hands nervously, and then tried to laugh.

"You are joking, my dear. You have not spoken of this to me before," she faltered.

"I won't permit this crime!" cried Alden, tense with fury. "This is not Myra herself, and you know it!"

Varney stepped in between the raging physician and the girl with outstretched arm.

"How dare you intrude?" he demanded. "I am engaged to Miss Myra Maynard, and I order you to leave this house before the servants put you out! If you don't I'll throw you out bodily."

Alden's head dropped as he turned away. With one miserable look at the triumphant faces of Myra and Varney, he left the house, walking down the steps like an old man.

Myra smiled at Varney, who impulsively threw his arms about her. At last he had won his goal! Despite the cleverness of the astounding physician the work of months was successful.

He leaned forward to claim the first kiss of their betrothal. But as he did so a surprising slap on the cheek greeted him.

"Oh, Myra!" he cried, in an aggrieved tone. "You never treated me this way before. What has come over you, my dear—in this, the happiest minute of my life?"

"You fool!" and the girl's voice was oddly suggestive of another's that he remembered, despite the femine quality. "You idiot, don't you know me? I'm the High Master!"

The girl, or as it really was the incarnation of the criminal genius of the Black Order, raised clenched hands to her cheeks with thumbs upturned on either side of the clustering blonde curls.

At this symbol of the devil-worshippers and the unmistakable manner of his superior, the started Varney stepped back with fallen jaw. He dropped instinctively to his knees and gave the answering sign, his face awelit.

"Get up now before that woman comes back!" commanded the Master's spirit.

"Y'e, Myra,s I mean, Master!"

Varney was struggling to divine it all, but he groped clumsily, as he stared at the transformed face of the girl he loved.

How surprisingly hawk-like had become the usually gentle glance of those blue eyes. The rosebud lips were drawn to a firm, cruel line of tyrannical dominion, as the evil one continued:

"I have substituted the spirits of our astrals. My own body is in the meeting chamber. Myra Maynard's soul is imprisoned within it. This confounded Payson Alden guessed the truth too quickly. You must hurry to the place at once. Take my body to the house in the gorge—you know where. Not a sign of suspicion that all is not well here, understand—or you will pay as Haji did!"

Varney dropped his glance and nodded obediently, as Myra caught Varney's hand tenderly.

"I must be going, my dear, for there's a little errand I must perform at a certain jewe'er's! Good morning. Mrs. Maynard. You haven't given me your blessing yet."

"This has taken me by surprise," said Mrs. Maynard tearfully. "I hardly know what to say. Arthur. But I trust Myra's judgment, and I know that you will be good to her."

"At last, Dr. Alden knows the truth, and has something to think about," observed Myra with a wink at Varney who could not restrain a smile at the double truth.

"Goodby, then. I'll be back later."

And not knowing whether to be happy or miserable, Varney went down the steps with a backward wave of his hand at the two women.

Mrs. Maynard was studying her daughter's face and suddenly looked up, in alarm, at her hat.

"My dear! What has come over you? You have your hat on backward, and your coat is buttoned wrong! I never saw you so untidy before."

"Just help me fix it, dear. I am so happy this morning." Myra laughed, "that I didn't stop to worry about little things. I'm going down to the shops to buy some little things for my trousseau."

"I'll go with you, as every mother should," but Myra intercepted with a pretty shake of the head.

"Not this time, dear. I want to surprise you with my good taste. I wish you would lave the butler order a taxicab, so that I can go right away. We're wasting the whole morning with this sentimental foolishness, said the girl.

Her mother shook her head, in turn.

"I cannot understand you. Why should you want a taxicab when our own car is all ready? Where are your wits, my dear?"

"Oh, yes. I forgot about having a car," was the surprising reply.

Once at the bank, where the chauffeur had gone according to a curt direction. Myra left the car. The walked hesitatingly to the paying teller's wicket.

"Good morning Miss Maynard."

"Good morning. Please cash this check, as am in a hurry to do some shopping."

The paying teller took the slip of paper, then looked up startled. He had already reached for a large pile of bills, when he turned to the girl again.

"Miss Maynard, this does not look like your signature at all," he said, slowly.

"It is my signature. I want none of your opinions. Don't you know who I am? Hurry up."

"But, Miss Maynard, I am only exerting the caution which I am paid for. This certainly isn't your signature."

"I am going to patronize another bank hereafter!" was the angry response of the girl. A well-dressed man, hatless, and evidently an official of the bank, was passing. He stopped at these surprising words, and then stepped forward.

"Why, Miss Maynard, what is the trouble?" he began, apologetically.

"The teller refuses to honor my signature," she began, sweetly, but the manager soon ended the difficulty by promptly O. K.-ing the check. Myra murmured her thanks as the dumbfounded clerk handed the money through the window. She bowed and walked to the safe deposit vaults, leaving the two men in a heated discussion by the wicket.

"Good morning," was her greeting there. "I have forgotten the number of my box. But I have the key. Will you please show it to me?"

"Certainly, Miss Maynard," and the attendant, after consulting his record book, walked ahead of her into the armor-plate safe room, and opened the lock of her private box, with his own master key and one from the bunch which she handed him.

Myra drew out the metal box, retiring to one of the individual coupon rooms at the side. Alone here she greedily lifted the cover and smiled at the jewelry which sparkled from within.

This safely changed to the handbag, the girl returned the box to its place, and with a more than usually amiable smile returned to the waiting car outside.

"I think I'll walk for a while. Tell mother that I will stay downtown for luncheon and not to worry about me," were the parting orders. "You can go home now."

CHAPTER XXXI.

A SOUL IN JEOPARDY.

Within the sombre surroundings, of the Black Order's secret headquarters there was a strange unrest. In the main council room a group of the members were talking excitedly, but in subdued voices, with the leader of ceremonies.

"What has happened to the Master?" they demanded. "He has not told us what to do-day, although yesterday he commanded that we come early for the day's labours."

"I dare not go inside without his command," replied the leader. "He strictly forbade doing that."

Just then the face of the High Master appeared through the black velvet curtains. He gazed fearsomely about him, and then with a strange, inarticulate cry, disappeared!

"Did you see that?" exclaimed one of the brethren, as they all tell to their knees.

"The Master has never before shown himself in this outer chamber! What can it mean, my brothers?" the leader demanded. "It bodes ill for us."

Before they could discuss it further, the Master's face reappeared. The men fell to their knees once more in the posture of adoration according to their ritual. Now, stranger still, he walked out among them as they tremblingly prostrated themselves.

Had any of them been looking upward a surprising expression might have been noticeable upon the face of the ruler. A gentler, softer look was upon the drawn features; his stride was uncertain, even effeminate, and he looked about him with a half frightened air.

The Master strode toward the incense tripod and knocked it over. The members cried in fear at this strange sacrilege.

Without a word the Master rushed toward the stone bull which stood upon the altar and knocked it crashing to the stone floor. The brothers crawled back toward the black-hung walls in horror.

The Master sprang toward a great sword suspended near the altar, and with it began to scrape away at the weird symbols of the devil-worshipper's pentagram, which was painted on the floor.

"Oh, Master, spare that!" cried the leader of ceremonies.

"Oh, Master, you know not what you do!" pleaded another kneeling member, with out-stretched hands.

The Master turned angrily, and with a threatening wave of the sword, cried:

"Begone! Every one of you! Get out of here!"

At the words they turned and fled through the secret entrance, leaving the Master alone—and now more puzzled than ever. He looked down at the strange hands, and at the unfamiliar body.

"What can it all mean? What can it all mean?" and the unfortunate in panic tried to open the secret door. But it could not be done!

Outside, the members were buzzing in perplexed fashion as they picked their way along a creek bed toward an old mill which stood some distance up he stream. They were completely at a loss to understand the proceedings until Arthur Varney came running up to them and in a few breathless words explained the situation. At his suggestion they returned to the secret meeting place.

The outer room was empty. Suddenly a voice came from behind the curtains; they noiselessly approached the arras to peer within.

The body of the Master was seated in the black carved chair talking excitedly over the telephone. The voice was tremulous with fear. "Oh, Doctor Alden, save me! It is Myra! It is Myra! But now I seem to be a man—a horrible man!"

Varney and his associates ran forward, to snatch away the instrument and quickly subdue the weak body.

"Quick, bind him—I mean her—and follow me," directed Varney, exultantly. And his command was obeyed with a cruelty which brought forth piteous moans.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE WARNING OF THE SPIRIT.

"What on earth can that mean? Why was it cut off? Why can't I find out the location of that telephone? Oh, it is terrible!" and Dr. Payson Alden strode excitedly up and down the floor of his laboratory.

His companion, sitting in a reclining chair in the darkened room, interrupted mildly:

"You broke into our seance, Doctor, just as I was getting into the sensitive state. Be patient, for the sake of the girl. Here—I feel the call even now."

Alden impatiently paused, and then studied the face of this medium sent by one of his friends. The man, with eyes closed and hands tensely clutching the arm of the chair, was evidently undergoing some grilling mental strain. He groaned, and breathed hard, as his body writhed in apparent physical agony.

"The spirit of a Hindoo wishes to speak to you—it is a matter of life and death," said the medium. Alden leaned forward alertly, but it was many minutes before another syllable crossed the medium's lips.

At last the sensitive spoke again.

"The Hindoo says that he is your friend. He warns you to go to the house in the gorge quick! quick! quick!"

"What else?" Tell me, what more did he say?" Alden demanded anxiously.

The medium shook his head.

"Nothing that I can remember. He is gone."

"Then I must be going too. 'The house in the gorge'—where can that be, I wonder. Oh, yes, I do remember a place, outside the city, where I used to collect specimens years ago. It was not far from where they used the dynamite. I will get a machine and go. . . . Come and see me again soon. I must hurry."

With the words the doctor snatched up his revolver from his desk and slipped it into his pocket. A hasty handshake and he dashed from the room, to hail a passing taxicab.

It was a tedious and nerve-racking ride to the distant gorge. Alden was tortured by a thousand grewsome fears which he realized were only too well grounded. Finally the doctor signalled the chauffeur to stop.

"Will you go with me? I need help," he asked.

"Not me, governor," responded the driver. "I stay with me car."

"Very well, then. Here is your fare," and Alden paid the man. "But wait here, after you turn your machine about, for I will have another passenger with me for the trip back to town—I hope."

The man touched his cap, and the physician strode into the underbrush and down a steep declivity, his revolver in hand. After several minutes' cautious advance he approached a dilapidated old frame house, standing on a ledge of rock.

The stream which flowed beside it, in a precipitous, rock-ribbed gorge resembling in a miniature way the Grand Canyon of Colorado, came from a waterfall about seventy-five feet high. Above this fall, as Alden now remembered, was a small natural dam which formed a considerable lake.

The only substantial portion of the weather-beaten structure seemed to be a strange stone chimney which was built at one end of the house, and which rose close to a higher ledge of the steep walls of the gorge.

Alden rushed for the door of the house, which swung open at his touch. Within the barren room, containing as furniture only two chairs and a wooden table, he beheld a startling scene.

In one of the chairs lay the body of Myra Maynard, bound with heavy ropes from the waist to the ankles. In another lay the unconscious figure of the High Master of the Black Order! He was free from bonds entirely. The physician was mystified and ran forward to cut the ropes about the supposed Myra.

Before the girl's face hung a curious arrangement—a small hand mirror, suspended from a beam in the ceiling by a long piece of twine, and spinning as it swung. The leer on the girl's face warned him that the transportation of souls still held sway.

He pointed his weapon at the incarnation of the criminal, to be greeted by a sarcastic laugh.

"If you kill my body over there, Myra Maynard's spirit will be lost forever Dr. Alden. If you kill her body you are guilty of murdering a young girl, and it will be impossible for her to ever come to this life again in it. You are a clever man, Dr. Payson Alden, but to-day the game is checkmate!" jeered his arch enemy.

"But, if you give your word not to shoot, I will permit her spirit to return to her. For I have won the game, and I prefer my own body in which to enjoy it in!" added the real High Master with a cunning smile.

This was better than the present situation, although Alden knew it contained a hidden ruse.

"Go ahead! I see you are working a hypnotizing machine with the mirror. But, I will shoot you if you try to escape!" answered the physician.

The enemy twirled the mirror again, gazing steadfastly into it. At the same time Alden noticed the ornate display of jewels. He saw the handbag on the table, and guessed its contents, and the purpose of the evil genius. As the hypnotism took its cataleptic hold, he quietly reached forward and tucked the hand-bag into his own inside coat pocket. The doctor was a physical as well as a psychical detective, in this, as in many other instances.

Suddenly the figure of the Master stirred, the eyes opened and the cruel face smiled shrewdly. The girl's body was still unconscious. Alden ran toward the doorway and blockade it with the table. He covered the Master now with his weapon.

"Try to escape and I'll blow your brains out!" he commanded. "You are my prisoner now!"

The Master chuckled and edged toward the window, which was palpably too small for his body to pass through. Alden, sure of this, stooped over Myra, to cut the ropes, not noticing the wave of a handkerchief as a signal to some one outside.

There was a sudden, tremendous, shattering report, as a rain of rocks showered down upon the roof of the old house from the ledge of the waterfall above.

"What was that?" demanded the physician, trying vainly to awaken the girl from a mysterious stupor.

The High Master chuckled, but shook his head with a pretense of ignorance.

"I suppose they are blasting somewhere. That's all I know, except that you are apt to be disappointed. . . . Listen, what is that sound?"

As he spoke, he pointed toward the window, and Alden glanced in that direction, his revolver still held ready for defence.

He saw an appalling sight. A mountain of water was rushing upon them from the waterfall! Already it was beginning to sweep through the door, across the floor.

The physician realized that here, indeed, was a death trap; that the dam had been destroyed by some of the Black Order confederates, and that drowning had been the planned doom for the unfortunate girl as soon as the Master could retranspose his soul!

The cunning horror of it all was plain to the physician, whose thoughts were flashing with the kaleidoscopic speed that is engendered in the last few seconds before death.

He looked about. The only door was barricaded, and was facing the direction of the impending flood. There was no escape!

"Myra, Myra! Wake up!" he cried, shaking her roughly.

The High Master stood regarding him with arms folded and a look of calm satisfaction.

"Ah, it is a pleasure to enjoy the fruits of victory—a double finish of triumph, I should call it!" he said.

Alden had caught the girl's limp body over his left arm, and now he pointed the revolver at the scoundrel who exulted so cold-bloodedly.

"Well, I'm going to make a triple finish of it," he snapped out.

But before he could pull the trigger of the revolver nature's great power seemed to come to the assistance of the demoniac plotter. There was a crashing overhead! The mass of water burst in through the sagging, wooden walls.

Alden caught the body of the woman he loved closer to his breast. At least it was sweet to be able to die with her, he thought.

There was a pandemonium of ripping, banging boards and falling planks, with showers of wet plaster. One beam struck his head, and he was dazed for an instant.

When he looked up again the Master had disappeared, as though by a continuance of his evil magic.

Alden strove to hold his footing. He sprang toward the table and forced his way past it, holding Myra closer than ever before.

The swirl of the waters caught him up and half submerged him, but he valiantly managed to hold the girl's head above the current.

He caught one glimpse of the great stone chimney, and it flashed on him how the villainous Master had disappeared. Even at that instant he was emerging from the top of it and being dragged to safety by two confederates.

On, on, the mighty current dragged them, but Alden managed to swim to the solid ground and pull the bedraggled girl to safety. The cold shock of the water had accomplished more than his own earlier efforts, for now she opened the blue eyes.

"Thank God! Oh, Myra, Myra!"

This was all he could say, and he showered the wet hands with impetuous kisses

Myra did not restrain him. Her glance reflected the kindling glow of his own, as she strove to stand upright.

"Look!" she cried. "Look, it is that man again!"

There on the jutting ledge above them were three men. In the centre was the Master. His thumbs went up, with clenched fist on either side of his cheeks, in the devil worshippers' symbol. It was the threat of continued malevolence and future dangers!

A thrill of horror shot through Alden and Myra as they stood there ankle deep in water. Alden, with a muttered imprecation, whipped out his revolver and fired. The three men promptly disappeared.

(Continued on next page).

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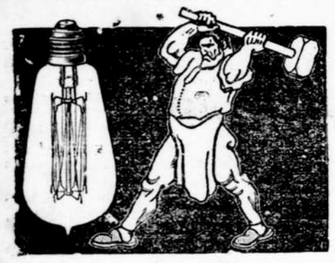

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(Continued from previous page.)

They did not come to view again, although he watched for several minutes. Then Alden and the girl began to pick their way over the rugged bank, to make a slow and laborious ascent farther down the stream. It was near where Payson Alden had entered the thicket, and he breathed a sigh of gratitude to see the patient chauffeur still waiting for him.

"Great Scott, governor, wot you been doing? Out on a surf bathing party?" asked the surprised chauffeur as Alden helped Myra into the car.

"No, nothing but a little accident," he replied. "Hustle us home now. We're cold and might get warmed up if you burned up the road."

As they rode along Alden learned from Myra as much as she could remember, which was precious little. He told her of his own strange discovery of the lost trail. When he brought forth her handbag, she opened it to find her jewels and the $2,500 in cash within.

"How on earth could that have got there?" she exclaimed "Why, these were in my safe deposit box. And this money?"

"I believe that the leader of the Black Magicians endeavoured to do some high financing before he changed back to his own body. A telephone message to your bank will explain what happened. Did you know that you accepted Arthur Varney's proposal of marriage this morning?"

The girl looked at him with horror. Then she began to cry.

"Oh, Doctor Alden, I wish this terrible man had succeeded, for I would rather be dead than—"

Then she buried her face in her hands and sobbed wretchedly, until the sight of her anxious mother at the front door forced her to a semblance of calm.

"We must keep most of this from poor, dear mother, for she has already had her cup of sorrow. I don't know how I can ever straighten out this tangle. There was never a more miserable girl in the world than I!"

And then she and the physician spent an unpleasant half hour relating to Mrs. Maynard a logical—and untruthful—series of episodes to account for their condition.

Alden's heart was sad as he finally left them. He knew now that the grip of the Black Order was tightening. He cursed his own stupidity for not having shot the scoundrel in cold blood when he had the chance. But regrets were vain, and he engrossed himself at once on some new investigations in the laboratory.

Payson Alden was not a quitter, in danger—or love!

(To be continued.)

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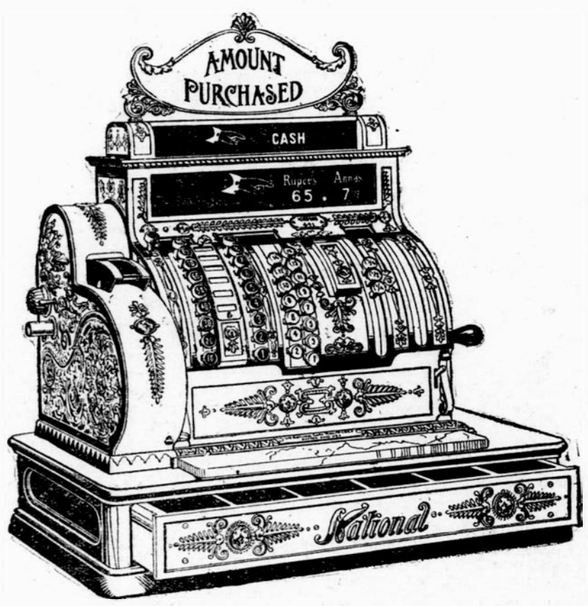

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